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[ONE PENNY.]

FLOODING OF A COLLIERY IN STAFFORDSHIRE.—EXTRAORDINARY RESCUE OF PITMEN.

On Wednesday last week a coal-pit at Brierley Hill, two miles from Stourbridge, and belonging to the Earl of Dudley, was suddenly flooded, and it seemed all but certain that ten men and three boys had lost their lives. About half-past 2 o'clock on the Wednesday morning a man in charge of the pumping-engine observed a great deal of smoke ascending the upcast shaft, and found that it came from the furnace at the bottom, the fire of which had been extinguished. An alarm was given, and further investigation showed that water had risen

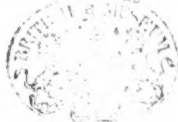
in the shaft from six feet to eight feet above the "inset," or opening into the workings. A great pumping engine erected a few years ago after a flood at the same colliery was set to work at the highest pressure compatible with safety, and another pumping-engine, about 400 yards distant, which was standing at the time, was got into gear as speedily as possible. At midday it was found that the engines were making some impression. The large engine was throwing water at the rate of 160 or 170 tons an hour, and hopes were entertained that before night the workings would be accessible. The difficulties in the way, however, were found to be far greater than was at first anticipated, and though the men worked most bravely on, day and night, it was Sunday before their exertions were rewarded. On the morning of that day

four men and a boy were got out, while having yet a few sparks of life remaining, and it is hoped that they will thoroughly recover. They were reached at about ten o'clock on Sunday morning, and had therefore been cut off from all intercourse with the air, with the surface, and with fitting food more than four nights and days—speaking precisely, 113 hours.

The difficulties to be overcome in reaching the men may be inferred from the fact that, to enable the first lot to be got at, more than 25,000 tons of water had to be lifted from a depth of 200 yards, and this at the rate of 300 tons an hour. During the after-part of Friday it was observed that so strong a mastery had been obtained of the water that expectations were expressed that the poor fellows might be reached by seven on



THE CELEBRATION OF HIGH MASS ON PALM SUNDAY AT ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BAYSWATER.—(SEE PAGE 1053.)



Saturday evening. At that hour, Mr. Richard Smith, Lord Dudley's chief agent, with others, after having made a descent two and a half hours before, went down, in pit accoutrements, and carrying lamps and apparatus to assist in the search, but they found that the water was so deep and the air so foul that they could make no progress. All that could now be done was to continue the pumping. At ten o'clock there was another examination, with the result that whilst the "insat" was so far cleared that it might, though with difficulty, be waded through, yet that the carbonic acid gas had so increased that all the lights went out earlier than three hours before. Upon this a consultation was held between Mr. Smith and the Government inspector and the different mine agents in his lordship's service, assisted by the surgeon (Mr. Walker), and it was determined that every effort should be made throughout the night to promote the ventilation without impeding the drawing.

In doing this the time was spent till at three o'clock on Sunday morning the first indication of life thrilled the workers. The delight which this indication afforded was the intenser, because, after the examination at ten o'clock on the previous night, the searchers had nearly all abandoned even the most remote expectation of recovering their comrades alive. The Government inspector held out the most hope of all who were consulted.

That any of the poor fellows were alive became known in this wise. At three o'clock there was a slight derangement in the pumping machinery, and the pumping was stopped to make the needed reparation. During the silence which prevailed faint cries were audible from the bottom of the upcast shaft. Instantly they were responded to from the top, and efforts made to reach them. With little delay the Government inspector and Mr. Smith were again at the pit, and by ten o'clock, the difficulties of ventilation in the shaft having been overcome, picked men, who, suitably attired, had very many hours been awaiting the call to this duty, succeeded in getting into the highest workings. They found four men and the boy not far from the shaft, and all sensible. By this time there were some 10,000 people upon the ground, all crowding towards the pit mouth, and nearly frantic with excitement. As the searching party brought the imprisoned colliers to the surface the multitude seemed to receive them as from the dead, and, after a slight breathlessness as that of awe, gave vent to their intense delight in spontaneous bursts of cheering. The rescued were David Hickman (24), married; John Holden (27), married; Timothy Taylor (25), married; Stephen Page (27), married; and Thomas Sankey (14). Hickman was the least overcome, and in response to the cheers which greeted his landing he waved his hand and cheered as well as he was able; and the boy, so soon as he became sufficiently conscious, asked, "Have you sent to tell my mother?" Both these and Page were removed to their homes, but Holden and Taylor were kept under medical treatment in a hovel on the pit bank, lying on mattresses.

After the rescue of these five, the most strenuous efforts were made to reach the remainder. An exploring party descended the pit about 10 o'clock on Sunday evening, but the only result was the recovery of the body of Ashmore, at a place within 40 yards of the spot where his rescued companions were found. The attempt to reach the side of the pit in which were the five men and two boys failed in consequence of the depth of water. Towards 3 o'clock on Monday morning a party of 16 went down and made another attempt. The passage into the side of the pit in question was found practicable, and at a distance of something like 200 yards from the bottom of the pit four men and two boys were found—viz., George Skidmore, John Hanley, Zachariah Pearson, and Thomas Hunt (men), and Thomas Timmins and Joseph Pearson (boys). They were floated on rafts along the gate road to the bottom of the shaft, and thence they were drawn to the surface. All of them were in a very weak condition with the exception of Skidmore, who (though, like the others, he had been without food for five days and five nights), did not outwardly show any more signs of weakness than if he had simply come up the pit in due course at the end of his turn.

The poor men received every attention their condition called for. Their story was exceedingly simple, and was quite destitute of anything like variety of incident. The five days and five nights had been a long, dreary monotony. On their side of the pit they had no intimation of the irruption of the waters from the presence in their stalls of choke-damp as their fellows had on the other side. They left work on the morning of Wednesday for the purpose of coming up the pit as usual at the end of their turn. To their horror and surprise they found the pit was flooded and all means of egress were stopped. That being the case, their imprisonment in the pit was known by those on the surface sooner than by themselves; and this shows conclusively the excellent ventilation of the pit and its dryness where these men were at work. Under the direction of John Hanley, who took the lead, the men tried to get down to the engine pit by a spout, but their way there was as effectually barred as by the other. They had consequently no course left but to make up their minds to circumstances, and hope for the best. Like the others, they had nothing to eat the whole time, and they had no light after the first day. Higgs had his watch, and they ascertained the time of day by feeling it. Like the other men, they noticed the water rise to some extent, and then again fall. They marked its decrease by stones they put at its edge, and they followed it. Hanley says he never altogether lost hope, and he calculated they might be got out by

Sunday. They had such confidence in the efforts that would be made on the surface, that they felt sure of getting out. He also tells that they held many prayer meetings, and felt that the consolations of religion greatly supported them under their trying circumstances. There was still one man in the pit, named Higgs. It appears from the statement of Hanley, that Higgs kept well up until Monday morning. Choke-damp was felt in the place where they were, and they made for another place in the pit which they deemed would be free from this deadly vapour. On their way Higgs's strength failed him, and he crept into a manhole on an incline and lay down. The rest were scarcely able to crawl along, and the terrible necessity was imposed upon them of consulting their own safety by leaving the poor man, Higgs, behind them. When the searching party brought the six to the surface they were themselves so much exhausted from the inhalation of carbonic acid gas that they were some time in recovering. They found when they were down that the place where Higgs lay was impracticable. About 2 o'clock an attempt was made to reach the spot where Higgs was. It proved successful, and the poor man, contrary to all expectation, is alive. He was very weak, but not more so than might have been expected. The saving of 12 lives is a result far transcending anything looked for by the most sanguine after the ominous appearances of Saturday night. People are exceptionally pleased with the recovery of Higgs, he having a very large family, and being much respected.

THE DRAWING ROOM.

THE FASHIONS.

We may as well confess at the outset that very few novelties have made their appearance this month in Paris beyond those we have already described, the weather being as yet too uncertain to admit of much display in spring materials, and Lent having for a time engrossed the attention of the Parisians with other matters than the cut of a robe or the set of a frill.

This month, in Paris, the fashion of carrying the train upon the arm has not become nearly so general as many modistes predicted it would. Ladies who dance have, it would seem, preferred adopting the skirts that just touch the ground, and ladies who do not dance have allowed their long trains to sweep upon the floor, in sublime disregard of the tearing and soiling exquisite lace and elaborate trimmings. The Empress Eugénie, who cannot be said to dance, since she only just walks through one or two quadrilles, keeps to the train-shaped dress.

There is a very decided change in the shape of dress since last winter. The skirt, remarked a trustworthy fashion chronicler, is no longer entirely gored, so as to be scant and narrow at the top, and yet to be long and ample at the bottom. Now the front part alone of the dress is gored; in wide materials, one width; in narrow, three; or, again, one whole width, with one half on either side. This front part is slanted off from about half-way up the skirt to the top, all the other widths are cut straight and gathered at the top, the gathers being larger at the back. This gives the proper fullness for the puff, which is made by drawing strings through rings sewn on upon the wrong side of the skirt. Whether or not a separate puff is made upon the dress, it is always very fully gathered at the back, and the Marie Antoinette tournure is now adopted by all ladies of fashion.

In evening dress the court train of satin velvet is frequently fastened under the puff, which is trimmed with lace, so that the fastening-on of the train is quite concealed. This is quite the style of dress now worn at the French court. Sometimes, however, there is a still closer imitation of the fashions of a century ago; and upper-dress, open in front and train-shaped at the back, over an under-dress of moderate length.

A novelty originated by the Ambassadors of Austria is worthy of notice. It is the hat to be worn with full evening dress. Since Princess de Metternich wore, at her reception, a coquettish little blue satin circular trimmed round with tulle, placed on one side of her head very knowingly, the idea has been welcomed by milliners, who are now extending the toque and aigrette into hats to be worn under gaslight.

Indian cashmeres and crepes de Chine are being in all haste disclosed again. A new way of wearing the former without cutting them has been discovered; they are put on peplum style, the two sides forming long open sleeves, and the body part fitting as tightly as a bodice by means of a ceinture. It cannot be done unless once seen on some one who is already initiated, but the sooner seen the better, as nothing will ever rival the rich effect of a cashmere. The crepe de Chine shawl is worn as a tunic and panier over flounced tulle or puffed underskirts. The bodice is a berthe of the same material; an infinitesimal quantity alone, as everyone knows, being required, and trimmed with a fringe.

Among the new coiffures we find noticed is one formed of tulips shaded of all colours, placed within a tuft of foliage and green grasses. In front the foliage forms a bouquet, with tulip buds and one full-blown tulip standing up as an aigrette; and at the back the green grasses, the foliage, the white, purple, pink, and crimson tulips fall gracefully, forming a cache-peigne, of flowers and verdure. A fringe of the same tulips is put on round satin tunics, or else the skirt is looped up at the back in the Marie Antoinette style with a garland of flowers; or, again, it is puffed out into paniers, with bunches of tulips.

A coiffure called Vulcana is composed of long red and gold berries, and leaves of reddish-yellow gold, forming a coronet above the forehead, and a long trailing spray at the back. A Norma coiffure of pearly grapes, and silver leaves streaked with gold, is also very stylish.

In bonnets there are various models from among which a lady may choose that which suits her best. Small bonnets are, generally speaking, more becoming than large ones, but the round shapes do not look so well on some heads as the fanchon does, and the Spanish voilette or capulet, while it suits some countenances, is to be avoided by others whose piquant expression would be much enhanced by the coquettish chapeau russe.

Pretty diadem fanchons of coloured satin are ornamented

with a bandeau and small flowerets of jewellery. A white aigrette is placed on one side; it springs from a tuft of downy black feathers. The strings are of satin, edged with blonde.

A fanchonette of white tulle is crossed with rouleaux of violet satin. In front there is a bow of violet velvet, and a curled white feather. Fall and lappets of white lace fastened in front with a bow of violet satin.

Little girls' toilettes differ but little, except in size, from their mamma's.

For a little girl ten years old, a monthly contemporary figures a frock of grey poplinette, brocaded with small blue flowers, trimmed round the bottom with a fluting of blue silk, low bodice with a chemisette of pleated cambric. Small basques edged with a narrow fluting to correspond with that of the skirt. Tight sleeves, with a similar fluting round the top, and upon the outer seam.

A circular of grey cashmere is made with a number of capes of graduated size laid one over the other, and piped round with blue silk.

For little boys, complete costumes are made of purple cloth speckled with white; the wide trousers are gathered just under the knee; the waistcoat has large revers, and the jacket deep basques, slit open at the sides and fitted with pockets. There are two in front and two at the back. This jacket is quite in the style of those worn by the peasants in Berry.

Children's hats are very coquettish. Those for little girls are trimmed with a feather or small bird. Those for little boys are of a round shape, and merely ornamented with an aigrette of heron's or woodcock's feathers.

THE GARDEN.

FLOWER-GARDEN.

The principal work that will engage the attention of the amateur at this season is that of carefully protecting tulips, auriculas, and other choice bedding plants from storms of hail during the day, and sharp winds and nocturnal frosts; and neatly and safely staking hyacinths, as has been already directed. Though the season is a very early one, the weather is certainly not trustworthy now; and such a storm of wind and hail as we had on Monday morning for instance, would be quite sufficient to do irreparable injury to choice plants not sufficiently protected. There is, of course, besides this some general work that may profitably be undertaken in preparation for the summer.

Camellias, now in bloom, also begin to grow; and the growing spikes that come where a branch is not wanted should be removed; for instance, the ends of branches that are already long enough, always push out a bud. If this be left to grow, it will make the plant more ugly; but if removed, the buds below will break out and make the plant more bushy, for the terminal bud would take the lead and all the vigour of the plant, and frequently grow thicker than the branch it grows from.

The bedding plants in the smallest sized pots should be shifted into others a size larger, and if any be inclined to run up, pinch out the tops to encourage side branches. If not done already, sow in pans, lobelias, cineraria maritima, amaranthus, and perilla; the latter three, with white, red, and black foliaged plants raised in heat, will be forward enough to use for bedding by the end of May. Perennials, such as lupin, delphinium, phlox, hollyhocks, peonies, &c., may now be planted at once where they are to bloom.

All choice flowers in pots that have not been dressed and new earthed, should be attended to. Also water sparingly and keep free from weeds, occasionally stirring the surface of the earth with the point of a stick, as this not only permits the water to permeate to the roots more readily, but admits air, and prevents moss forming on the surface of the soil.

Auriculas are increased by the offsets or suckers which rise from the roots or sides of the old plants, and this is a very good time to slip and plant. The slips will now readily take root, and should be planted in a shady border for two or three months, and then potted.

The more valuable varieties of ranunculuses and anemones will now be progressing towards their bloom, and if planted in beds, can be readily protected from heavy rains, cutting winds, or frost, by the use of hoops and canvas. This covering may also be permitted to remain on them during the hours of strong sunshine, and will not only assist in preserving the beauty of the flowers, but will keep the plants blooming longer.

Pot off all struck cuttings of geraniums, verbenas, lobelias, petunias, and calceolarias, and shift all bedding plants in small pots to other three inches across, and put them into cold frames well covered at night, and give them air on fine warm days. Clear all geraniums of their dead and discoloured leaves. Stir the surface of the soil of all greenhouse plants.

PLANT HOUSES.

The Conservatory should be kept as much as possible without fire-heat, as the natural temperature will now be high enough for most of the forced flowers, such as cinerarias, cypripedium, deutzia, &c., and they will last longer than with heat. But as frosts often occur at this season, with cutting east winds, a fire may be occasionally useful, in which case get it up without delay, for many of the subjects in bloom now are of a delicate nature, and climbers growing on pillars and rafters will suffer much if chilled. To keep the conservatory gay put roses, rhododendrons, azaleas, and early pelargoniums into, a moderate warmth, to bring them into bloom. Give plenty of water and liquid manure to plants coming into bloom, especially American camellias, pelargoniums, and accacias. Plants done blooming should be tended with great care to secure a healthy growth of new wood, and be cut in if required before they spend their strength at the ends of flowering-shoots. Use the syringe freely, to keep a clean foliage; re-pot any plants that want more root-room; see to the training of greenhouse and conservatory climbers before they get into too free a growth to be handled conveniently.

HARDY FRUIT GARDEN.

Now that gooseberries are pushing prominently the operation of pruning these, as also currants, should be quickly brought to a close. The above remarks upon the consequences of delay in pruning operations, have equal force in regard to this department.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Seedling cauliflowers which have been pushed along in gentle heat should be pricked out into a cold frame, or under

hand-lights, or cloches, upon a warm sunny aspect. Make a sowing of dwarf, French, or kidney beans in pots, placing them in such a position that perfect immunity from frost may be ensured. These will be ready for turning out on to the open south borders when all danger of injurious spring frosts is past. They will come in some weeks before those which are sown out in the open ground. Small sowings should also now be made of the early yellow savoy and cabbage seeds to ensure a supply of early collards. Those who have sown and forwarded their early peas under glass, or any other makeshift and temporary shelter, should plant them out where they are to be grown, immediately the present cold, harsh weather, with its keen, penetrating winds, gives way to a milder temperature. Be particular, in transplanting them, not to loosen the soil from the roots too much, and mould them up immediately they are out, placing thick twigs or sprays around them, for the double purpose of protection and support. Carrots, leeks, spinach, lettuces, and turnips, should be sown for a good supply as soon as the ground is fit for the purpose.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE romantic melo-drama, entitled "The Thirst for Gold," a piece dear to the memory of Adelphi play-goers, was revived at the Olympic on Saturday evening with all the requisite splendour of scenic effects. This play which is of French extraction, being founded upon "La Prière des Naufragés," the joint production of MM. Dennery and Dugué, owed the favour with which it was received on its first representation less to its intrinsic merits, which are but trivial, than to the admirable manner in which it was performed, the original cast having included such actors as Mr. Benjamin Webster, Mr. Keeley, Mr. Charles Selby, Madame Celeste, and other artists of celebrity. The story, like that of many dramas originating at the Ambigu Comique, is too wild in design and too complicated in detail to awaken much interest, but it abounds in adventures which make up in picturesqueness what they want in probability, and it has the didactic merit of inculcating through scenes and incidents, however unlikely, the sound moral, that virtue is more precious, though often less appreciated than gold. This respectable theory, it will be remembered, is worked out to demonstration in the career of a certain avaricious Mexican named Pedro, who is tempted by the "auri sacra famas" to the commission of crimes which gain for him immense wealth, and in the result proportionate infamy. Yellow clay is the passion of his soul, and in his pursuit of it he outrages all laws human and divine. He attains the summit of his ambition only to be hurled from it in the hour of his triumph by a remorseless Nemesis, in the person of the girl whom he loves to distraction and who has promised to become his wife. She pretends to reciprocate his passion merely that she may the more certainly lure him to retribution for the murder of her parents, whom 15 years before he had sent adrift in an open boat upon the Arctic Seas. In the style in which the play is now placed upon the stage there is much to please the vision and fancy of the spectators, the scenery being pretty and appropriate, and the decorations and dresses both costly and elegant. Mr. Julian Hicks's four tableaux, with which as many epochs of the action are pictorially distinguished, comprise well executed views of the deck of the Eugénie, a corvette of antique build; a frozen sea, with flocks and icebergs flashing and glowing in the mellow light of sunset; a Mexican landscape of luxuriant vegetation, and a richly-furnished interior of a mansion in Paris, where the desperado, driven to bay, attempts the life of his sweetheart, but meets his own doom.

As regards acting, the revived performance will not gain by contrast with that of bygone years. We have no such Pedro now as Mr. Benjamin Webster; nor any such racy exponent of the fun of "Putney Bill" as we were wont to find in Mr. Keeley; nor can the new representative of the Indian girl Unarita, clever as she is, be accepted as equal in grace and expressiveness of pantomimic gesture to Madame Celeste. Nevertheless, there is something to commend in the present performers, though they be not equal to their predecessors. Mr. Henry Neville, as the Mexican adventurer, acts with spirit, and in the "haviour" of his visage does all he can to defeat the gracious purpose of nature, who certainly never intended him to look like a villain. Miss Furtado "doubles" the characters of Blanche de Valois and Unarita, performing each with impressive earnestness. Mr. Taylor plays Putney Bill carefully, if not with very abundant humour; and Mr. Horace Wigan, always a good actor, impersonates Jules de Valois with characteristic point and finish. For the sake of dramatic, not to say pugilistic effect, it would, however, be better that in the *énscène* on board the Eugénie the captain should be made to succumb to superior numbers, instead of writhing helplessly in the grasp of one man no bigger than himself. There still lingers in a London audience enough of the old British pluck to make them relish the sight of a man, and especially a sailor, striking out boldly in his own defence, and scorning to yield to any power not manifestly irresistible.

CRYSTAL PALACE ON GOOD FRIDAY.

GOOD FRIDAY is always a great day at the Crystal Palace. The attendance for each of the past eight years has been between 45,000 and 50,000 persons. From the additional attractions this year, it may be fairly assumed that the numbers were not below the average.

The following are a few of the attractions prepared for the Easter holidays:—

The Oxford and Cambridge Boats, in which the great University Race was rowed on Wednesday, the 17th instant, will be on view daily.

The Park and Grounds are now in a very forward state, the lakes and ornamental waters being quite full, and affording ample accommodation for the numerous boats engaged thereon.

Commencing on Easter Monday the holiday attractions are extremely varied, comprising a grand Burlesque on "Blue Beard," by Mr. E. T. Smith, with new scenery by Mr. Fenton, with gorgeous dresses and decorations and 150 performers. Besides this, a miscellaneous Entertainment will be given, combining the talents of the Vokes Family (whose burlesques are so much enjoyed), Majilton, the Demon Hat Performer; the Brothers Daniell, the very clever musical clowns, whose performances at Christmas attracted so much attention; the two American Gorillas, and the Martens

Family in their musical burlesques, &c., &c., the whole forming the most complete and varied attraction for holiday-makers ever offered even at the Crystal Palace.

Another feature of great interest will be the exhibition in the Concert Hall of a scene specially designed by Mr. Matt Morgan representing St. Peter's at Rome as illuminated for Easter. This has been painted from drawings and designs taken specially for the Company at Easter last year, and considering the interest now taken by the many English who visit Rome annually at this period, it will no doubt prove highly attractive, and afford to those unable to make the costly trip to Rome some idea of the beauty of the display.

It is announced that the international exhibition of objects connected with domestic life and industrial implements, will be held at Utrecht, in Holland, in August next.

TWELVE gigantic columns of granite, intended for the facade of the Church of St. Paul at Rome, are approaching their completion at the quarries of Baveno, Lago Maggiore.

It is feared that Mr. Millais, R.A., who has been serious in disapproval, will be unable to contribute to the forthcoming Royal Academy Exhibition.

Mlle. CELINE MONTALAND, whose engagement by the Pasha of Egypt made her the envy of half the Parisian actresses, has been run over in Cairo, and had a narrow escape of her life.

SINCE the arrival of Isabella II. at Paris she has received no less than 153 letters from individuals wishing her to provide funds for the foundation of a political journal, which would become the organ in favour of her restoration.

HENRY WARD BEECHER is said to be very seriously ill. He seems to have injured himself by overwork. His physician says he must have rest, and prescribes a long stay abroad for the recovery of his health.

A NUMBER of the temperance friends of Mr. George Cruikshank have presented his great picture, "The Worship of Bacchus," valued at £3,000, to the nation. It is to be exhibited at the South Kensington Museum.

PROFESSOR MORLEY is at work on the continuation of his useful "Tables of English Literature," which show at a glance all the contemporary authors, and all the books of note published, in any year.

MR. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA is engaged on a new work on Spain. It will have the advantage of M. Gustave Doré's illustrations, and will be published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.

THE death, at Cannes, is announced of M. Prosper Mérimée, aged sixty-six, known as the author of "Le Théâtre de Clara Gazul," the "Chronique de Charles IX.," "Carmen," "Colomba," &c. He was a senator, and a member of the French Academy since 1844.

M. MONROSE, the comic actor of the Théâtre Français, Paris, having now retired into private life, after a long career on the stage, the Emperor has sent him, by Viscount de Laferrière, First Chamberlain, a snuff-box set with diamonds as a mark of esteem.

MISS BATEMAN.—We learn from a reliable source that we are again to lose this admirable and popular artist. She has accepted the unprecedentedly liberal offer made her for America, by Mr. Booth, and will appear at his new theatre for a three months' engagement on the 20th of September next.

MADAME ADELINA PATTI is announced to make her *rendes* in Paris on the 30th of this month. At her benefit at St. Petersburg she received from her admirers, as we learn from a private letter, a necklace and brooch valued at eighty thousand francs, in addition to hundreds of bouquets imported expressly from Nice and the Riviera.

DURING the past year the following have been added to the library of the United States Congress: By purchase, 3,208; by operation of the copyright laws, 1,682; by deposit of the Smithsonian Institution, 1,921; by presentation (chiefly official documents), 903; by exchanges, 784—total, 8,498. This aggregate is exclusive of about 2,500 pamphlets.

A WRITER in the *Philadelphia Press* denies the truth of the widely-circulated statement that no stone marks the grave of William Penn in England. He has a photograph of Jordan's Meeting-house, with the adjoining graveyard. One stone bears the name of William Penn, which is very plain even in the photograph.

THE Polygraph-hall, an unfortunate building, which has moderately thriven under the occupation of Mr. Woodin, but nobody else, is about to be converted into a theatre, if the promoters' plan succeeds. Various other new theatres are spoken of: among them is a project for one at Knightsbridge, and others in the far west.

As a sample of the honorarium paid to artists who are at the head of their respective classes, it may be worth recording that Mr. Sims Reeves, the vocalist, and M. Blondin, the rope-dancer, each receives a hundred pounds, or guineas, for a performance at the Crystal Palace. Mr. Charles Dickens, it is said, receives the same sum for each of his readings in London.

IT is contemplated by the friends and admirers of the philosopher, Alexander Von Humboldt, to celebrate the centennial anniversary of his birth, the 14th of September next, by erecting a suitable monument in marble, in Central-park, New York. The Park Commissioners have given their assent to the project, and the work of raising funds will be commenced at once.

A CURIOUS action has been brought in a Paris law-court. A writer on the press claimed three thousand francs (£120) damages from the publisher of the *Journal Officiel*, the new *Moniteur* of the French Government for the inconvenience to which he had been subjected by the late delivery of the journal and the illegible manner in which it was printed, owing to the inferior quality of the paper. The court held that the plaintiff had no case, but sentenced the defendant to pay the costs.

A LITTLE blind musical prodigy, Willie Coffman, whose performances on the piano have excited the wonder of many who have witnessed them, recently died at Richmond, aged three years. He had performed in Pittsburgh the previous evening, and seemed in his usual health, but was taken with convulsions in the train while en route to Richmond, where he was to have given another exhibition of his wonderful gift. He was born in one of the counties near Norwalk City, and gave evidence of musical genius when not quite eighteen months old.

ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—An entirely new entertainment is announced for Easter Monday. The first is entitled "No Cards," by W. S. Gilbert, in which Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, Mdlle. d'Erina, and Mr. Arthur Cecil (who makes his first public appearance, are cast; and the second part consists of a musical adaptation called "Cox and Box," by F. C. Burnand and Arthur Sullivan. Report speaks highly of Mr. Arthur Cecil's talent, both as vocalist and actor.

THE widow of Rossini, who is left so rich, has got up a sale of the musical instruments, snuff-boxes, pictures, and other works of art presented to the immortal composer by royal and non-royal personages. The first day's sale of the snuff-boxes by no means created the excitement amongst amateurs of curiosities that was

anticipated. Two amongst these royal gifts alone went for higher than £4. There was a ring of splendid diamonds, which fetched £140 guineas, and another set with a table diamond, which went for £120. A gentleman bid for a watch, which subsequently proved to be of copper; on the contrary, a pistol of Louis XV., sold for being adorned by a medal of which saucapans are made, proved to be mounted in gold. The total produce of the sale was £3,878.

At the third representation of the "Barbieri," at St. Petersburg, Mdlle. Patti, in the singing lesson, gave in Russian the celebrated melody of "Solovei" (the Nightingale). Her numerous admirers were enchanted with this agreeable surprise, and, besides honouring her with an enthusiastic encore, recalled her over and over again. Her pronunciation of the words was extremely good. The enthusiasm for the *diva*, instead of abating, is becoming greater every day. The receipts of the concert for the French Charitable Society amounted to £2,440. Since Liszt's time such a fabulous sum has not been attained. Mdlle. Patti had, of course, to sing the "Solovei" again; she also gave the duo of the "Stabat" and the shadow song in the "Pardon de Ploermel." She will sing "Don Pasquale" for her benefit. A surprise is being prepared for her—a surprise, however, known to all; namely, a present, for which a sum of £4,000 has been collected.

THE LIVERPOOL BANQUET AND MR. C. DICKENS.—The Archbishop of York, in declining an invitation to the banquet to be given in Liverpool, on the 10th April, to Mr. Charles Dickens, writes:—"I much regret to say that, being engaged with my confirmations, it is quite impossible for me to be present to do honour to one of the greatest writers that have adorned English literature. Mr. Dickens's genius naturally commands admiration; but, if I am not mistaken, he has another claim upon his countrymen quite as strong, for I do not believe that any writer has done so much to promote kindly and charitable feelings between the different classes of society, and thus, in the great popular movement which is taking place around us, Mr. Dickens has performed indirectly a considerable political service. This I should have been glad to say in public in your great town, but I cannot make the opportunity."

FOUR pictures of considerable artistic merit and historic interest were secured for the National Portrait Gallery at the recent sale of the Marquis of Hastings's collection. They are "The Countess of Suresbury," painted by Sir Peter Lely, a graceful bust-picture in painted stone-work oval frame—"The Second Duke of Buckingham," also by Sir Peter Lely. This duke, the profligate and witty courtier, the author of *The Rehearsal*, killed the husband of Lady Shrewsbury in a duel; the Countess herself is said to have held the Duke's horse whilst her husband was being slain—"Dean Swift," by Jarvis, well painted and in good condition. He wears a blue gown with clerical bands. The figure is seen to the knees. Well known by the engraving from it by Vertue—"Earl Cornwallis," a bust portrait in scarlet coat, painted by Gainsborough.—An excellent marble bust of John Wesley has also been added to the collection.

A PARISIAN actress wrote recently to the dramatic critic of one of the newspapers, asking him to ventilate the following grievance—that she was obliged to pay for the dresses she wore on the stage, and that the cost thereof was sometimes greater than the amount of her salary. That this is not an isolated instance any one acquainted with Parisian theatrical management knows. The managers assume that the actresses whom they engage have other means of making money, and they pay them accordingly. Nay, more, in some cases they are paid by the actresses for the privilege of performing. The Paris correspondent of an evening contemporary has, apropos of this, the following remarks:—

"The vast majority of the women on the Paris stage are not there for the purpose of following an artistic vocation, but to find, and having found, to keep a more profitable way of making money. And in this they succeed more or less. Some of them, in fact, are so successful that they are able to occupy and even to possess sumptuously furnished houses, to keep horses, carriages, and servants, to fare on the fat of the land, to load themselves with diamonds, and to gamble at Baden Baden in the summer, though their salaries from their theatres may be only £2 a month, or even under. This state of things has, of course, the tendency to keep honest women from the exercise of an honest profession, and yet, Heaven knows, that that class of females have terrible need to see their occupations increased instead of diminished."

COURT AND SOCIETY.

THE Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, drove out at Windsor on Tuesday afternoon last week, and Her Majesty went out on the Wednesday morning, attended by the Duchess of Roxburghe. Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice also went out.

Her Majesty held a Council in the afternoon at three o'clock, at which were present the Earl de Grey and Ripon, Lord President of the Council; the Earl of Kimberley, Lord Privy Seal; the Marquis of Hartington, Postmaster-General; and Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain. Earl de Grey and Ripon had an audience of the Queen.

Lady Fanny Howard left the Castle.

The Queen drove out after the Council, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, and Her Majesty walked and drove in the grounds on Thursday morning with Princess Louise.

Thursday was the twenty-first anniversary of the birthday of her Royal Highness Princess Louise, but in consequence of the very recent death of the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg it was celebrated quite privately.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove out on Thursday afternoon, attended by the Duchess of Roxburghe; and Her Majesty drove out on Friday, accompanied by Princess Beatrice.

On Saturday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, drove out. Princess Beatrice also went out. Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess de Joinville visited Her Majesty and remained to luncheon.

In the afternoon the Queen drove out, attended by the Duchess of Roxburghe. Princess Louise and Prince Leopold also went out.

Mr. George and Lady Charlotte Russell arrived at the Castle, and had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family. The Bishop of Oxford and the Dean of Windsor were also invited.

The Queen, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, attended Divine Service on Sunday morning in the Private Chapel. The Bishop of Oxford preached the sermon.

The Queen walked and drove in the grounds on Monday morning, attended by the Duchess of Roxburghe. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice also went out.

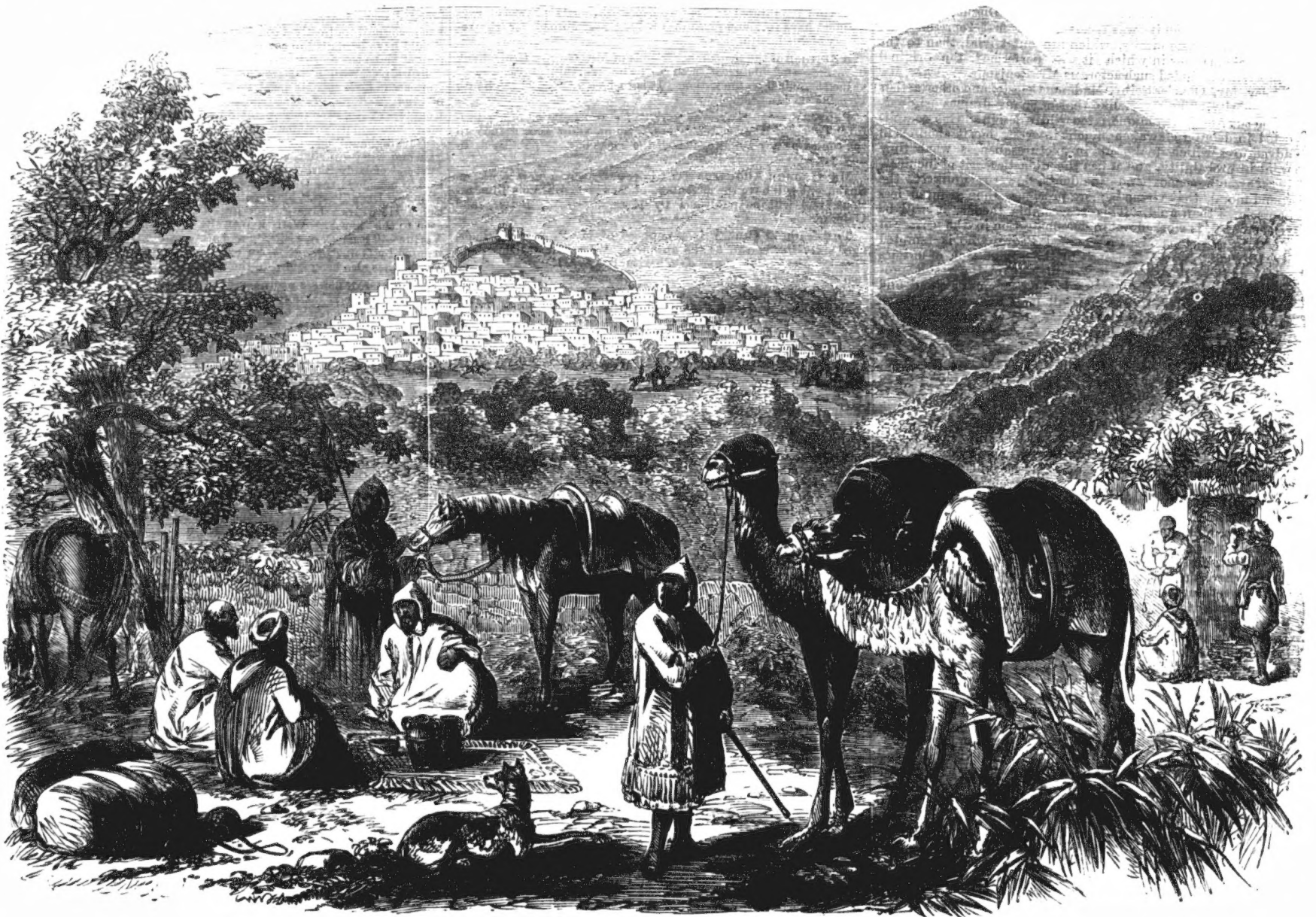
His Royal Highness Prince Arthur will leave Woolwich, on the occasion of his visit to Ireland, on Monday, the 5th of April. The Prince will travel for three or four months through Ireland, and probably return to Woolwich at the end of the summer, and continue his military duties till winter, when his Royal Highness will leave on a visit to Canada.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

By the New Zealand advices which came to hand on Monday morning particulars have been received of the most important engagement which has taken place since the commencement of the war, viz., the storming and capture of the Nagatapa Pah. This pah was, beyond comparison, the most formidable of the fortresses erected by the enemy, and it was therefore invested by the colonial forces, under Colonel Whitmore, with all the care necessary for its capture. The Hau-haus seemed aware that their position was untenable, and they made a sortie on the 3rd of January, when Inspector Brown and 12 of the friendly Arawas were killed, but the enemy was driven back into the fortress. The Hau-haus being in a state of starvation, became desperate, and, two previous attempts at escape having failed, made a third rush from their position at Nagatapa, which was completely surrounded by our men, who succeeded in forcing their way through into the dense bush by which the rebel stronghold is surrounded, and on the 6th January the forces under Colonel Whitmore assaulted and took the pah. The enemy suffered great loss, 120 (another account says at least 136) being killed, and 80, chiefly women and children, taken prisoners. The shelling of the pah commenced on the 4th January, and was continued during the following day. Whilst the shelling was going on the work of sapping in front of the place was proceeding vigorously, and the assailing party was close to the enemy's position on Monday night. The assault was made at daylight on Tuesday morning by the main body of the forces who had

could not be prevented, owing to the cliff being so very high and steep; and, as my force was insufficient to entirely surround the hill, I had trusted to keep the lower side safe. The women were first lowered, then followed Te Kooti himself, wounded in the shoulder, and still lame of his wound at Ruaki Ture, apparently having been one of the last. This was effected from 1 to 3 a.m., during which time Major Fraser, who was the nearest of the force, fired heavily, and with some effect, on the place from whence the sound came. The last had barely escaped when our people entered, and, however formidable the work looked outside, it was still stronger to look at from close by. The Ngatiporus and Arawas division, who have behaved splendidly throughout, started at once in pursuit. Te Kooti's followers spread out into the bush in small parties; the pursuit was carried out in the same way. Throughout the day, and until after dark, these returned, with prisoners and plunder. The last had engaged the Urewera contingent, and killed Rangiaho, a chief of note. Previously to that Nikora had been killed, and his wife brought in. In all, more than 120 of the enemy have been killed. These numbers are accurate, the bodies having been exhumed from the enemy's ditches, found lying in or about the pah, or stripped of their arms and loads by those who overtook and shot them. I think very few women, and those only by accident, have been killed, and no children. The cohorts appear to have frightened the garrison very much and killed some. The number inside must have exceeded our estimate, for the escort carrying Te Kooti must be some 40

BUCKLED TO.—A few evenings since many of the audience at a fashionable theatre had their attention attracted to a young lady and gentleman occupying a secluded nook in the dress circle. They did not appear to be there so much to enjoy the play as to be near each other. It took no stretch of the imagination to view them as lovers. There was a tenderness in look and action, a gentleness of mien, a caressing fondness visible in the hidden pressure of the hand, which said, as plainly as words could say, that Cupid was again busy with his pranks. For them the world was all *couleur de rose*; the cup of their happiness was full to the brim, and the moments flew by them golden-footed and rosy with promises rich in a bright perspective. It is scarcely necessary to say the lady was young and pretty; the incident wouldn't bear telling if she wasn't. The old saying that "Fine feathers make fine birds" derived no significance from her. Nevertheless the lady was richly clad, and the costly robe was secured at the waist with a belt, fastened with a golden buckle. The play had a night scene in it, and all at once the theatre was darkened and a dense gloom settled in the nook the lovers occupied. The thrilling interest of the scene attracted every eye to the stage. Truly, they were alone in a crowd! It was a propitious moment. Lovingly the arm of the youth stole around the fair form so delicate in outline, so willowy and inviting; no wonder an electric thrill burnt along the veins of the encircling member, and made the arm cling more passionately. Suddenly the lights blazed up, and with a quick jerk the youth sought to remove his arm; but as fate would have



VIEW OF TETUAN.—(SEE PAGE 1053.)

been engaged sapping in front; Major Fraser and his men scaling the rocky ridge in the rear. There were not men enough to surround the hill upon the summit of which the enemy had taken position; and in consequence they began to make their escape by dropping over the cliffs to the right. Their immunity, however, was very short-lived. Sixty of the enemy were left dead in the trenches, a good many of whom were killed by shell; and 60 more were destroyed in the pursuit. Among the dead are Nikora and Rangiaho. The career of the former is well known, and it is said that £50 was given for his head. Rangiaho was at the head of a small body of Ureweras, some 40 or 50 in number. This party, in the pursuit, made a stand in the bush, but were attacked by Ngatiporus, and 18 killed on the spot. Unfortunately, the arch villain Te Kooti was among the number who escaped, but the pursuit was being briskly followed up, and there was little chance of his ultimate escape. Of the 80 prisoners taken 14 were men. Among the Hau-haus killed, in addition to the two chiefs named above, were Wiremu Kingi Paia, and Paora to Riri. One of the prisoners taken is Kepa, son of Paora to Arawhariki, who is reported to have taken part in the murders of Messrs. Finlayson and Ferguson. The British loss is said to be one officer killed and 10 wounded, only one dangerously.

Colonel Whitmore, in his despatch dated January 7, says that when it was found that the storming of the pah could not be resisted, Te Kooti, who in this respect seems to have followed the example of Theodorus at Magdala, "shot the most influential of his prisoners and escaped down the cliff, which

men, and only 18 out of the Ureweras were killed. I am despatching fresh parties in pursuit, and hope still to catch Te Kooti. Every man of note in this land is killed except himself, and he cannot be far off. I blew down a large portion of one of the walls and fired a royal salute last night in honour of the capture.

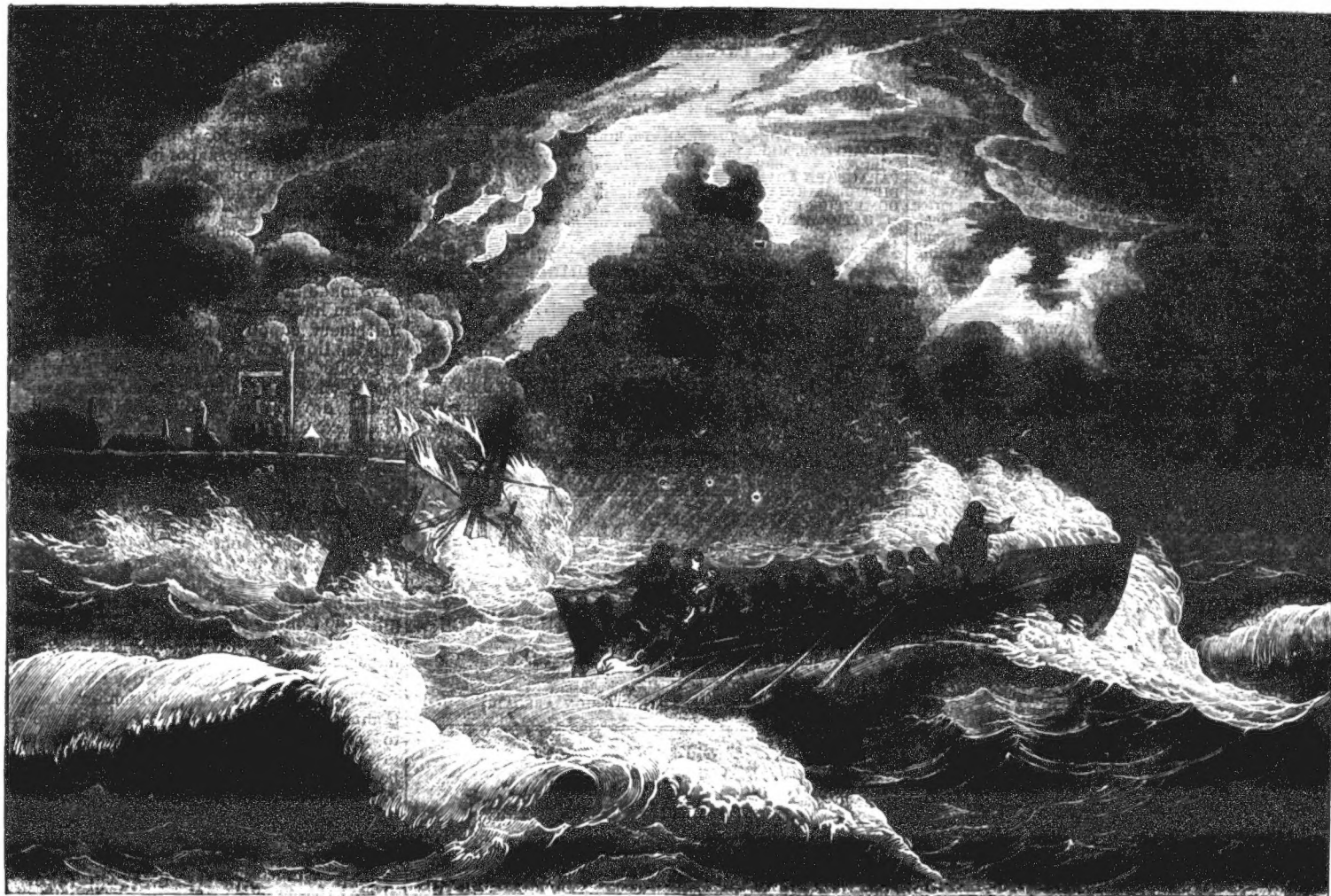
"I had been afflicted for nine years with rheumatism and grinding pains all over my body, so as to be unable to work, had been confined to my bed for several weeks, when I heard of your Pain Killer, and sent for a bottle. I commenced using it immediately, and within twelve hours I was free from pain and able to walk down-stairs, and I believe it will quite restore the use of my limbs.—Geo. HAWSON, Warrington, Aug. 15, 1867.—To P. D. & Son, London, W.C."

NO MORE MEDICINE.—Health restored by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, which cures dyspepsia, indigestion, cough, asthma, consumption, debility, constipation, diarrhoea, palpitation, nervous, bilious, liver, and stomach complaints. Cure No. 68,413.—"Rome, July 21, 1866. The health of the Holy Father is excellent, especially since, abandoning all other remedies, he has confined himself entirely to Du Barry's Food, and his holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly."—*Gazette*, Du Barry and Co., No. 77, Regent-street, London, W. an tins, at 1s. 1½d.; 1lb., 2s. 9d. 12lbs., 22s.; 24lbs., 40s. Also at Fortnum and Mason, and all grocers and chemists.

it, the tongue of the buckle caught in the cuff of his coat. It held him like a hook. "Mercy! remove your arm," the lady whispered frantically. "I can't!" and the youth tugged away at the obdurate buckle. "Oh, take it away! do, I beseech you!" "I'm trying—don't you see?" and again he essayed to release the sleeve his struggles only made fast. By this time the suppressed whispering had attracted the notice of the people around them. One, more observing than the rest perceived the cause of the embarrassment, but not aware of the reason why the tender caress was persevered in, reached over the back of his chair with the admonition, "I say, youngster, wait till you get home; you're making a fool of yourself." Maddened by his own ineffectual efforts and the lady's overwhelming distress, the youth made one supreme effort at release, and jerking the lady half round, the treacherous buckle quitted its hold, just as the rebuking voice of the observing stranger advised him that, if he'd only wait till the curtain fell, he should have the whole corner, and might then feast on the sweets the gods provided.—*New Orleans Picayune*.

It is reported that Mr. William Gilbert, author of "Shirley Hall Asylum," is to be the new editor of *Tinsley's Magazine*.

SOMEWHAT PENSIVE.—There are three kinds of pens sold by a celebrated Edinburgh firm, under the names of the *Faverley* pen, the *Owl* pen, and the *Pickwick* pen. Now, whatever may be the case with regard to the middle one, the other two are, doubtless unrivalled, for what can equal the pens of Scott and Dickens?—*Judy*.



FEARFUL STORMS AND LOSS OF LIFE ALONG THE COAST.—(SEE PAGE 1053.)

RELIGIOUS PROCESSION AT PALERMO ON GOOD FRIDAY.

THE annual procession at Palermo on Good Friday is one of the most solemn of the year in that city, and is conducted with seemingly great devotedness. A painted figure representing Christ after crucifixion is placed on a stretcher under a glass case, the top of which is ornamented with six small

figures, bearing each an object representing instruments used at the crucifixion, as shown in our illustration. The stretcher is carried on the shoulders of four men, preceded by two soldiers with arms reversed, and supported by six knights, three on each side. Immediately behind follows the cross fixed on a small car, drawn by the choristers of the Cathedral of Palermo. After the cross comes a painted figure of the

Virgin, followed by the Archbishop and the clergy. Nearly the whole population of the city crowd the streets to witness the procession.

THERE is a photographic album at Scotland Yard, in which may be seen the carte of every ticket-of-leave man in the country.



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN THE EAST—THE "SHIPS OF THE DESERT."—(SEE PAGE 1052.)

THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.

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Every Evening, at 7, **RAISING THE WIND.** After which, **HOMER**, spoken, **Chippendale**; **Meads**, **Cavendish**, **Hill**, &c. Followed by **BOX AND COX**; **Messrs. Buckstone** and **Compton**. Concluding with **A KISS IN THE DARK.**

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ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee, Mr. B. Webster; Manager, Mr. H. Wigan.
Every Evening, at seven, **SLASHER AND CRASHER**; **Messrs. Vincent**, **Taylor**, and **E. Atkins**; **Meads**, **Schavory** and **Caulfield**. At a quarter to eight, **THE FIRST OF GOLD**; **Messrs. H. Nevill**, **J. G. Taylor**, **G. Vincent**, **H. Vaughan**, **H. Cooper**, **C. Cowdery**, and **H. Wigan**; **Meads**, **M. Harris**, **St. Henry**, and **Furtado**.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Managers, Mrs. Swangerough.
Every Evening at 7, **A WIDOW HUNT.** **Messrs. Clarke**, **Belford**, **Joyce**; **Meadames Butten**, **Maitland**. **THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.** **Messrs. Thorne**, **James**, **Robson**; **Mrs. Goodall**. **HUE AND DYE.** **Mr. Thorne**; **Miss Newton**.

ROYALTY THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss M. Oliver.
Every Evening, at 7.30, **A LOVING CUP.** **Messrs. Dewar**, **Day**, **Danvers**; **Meadames Thompson** and **Kate Bishop**. At 9, **CLAUDE DUVAL.** **Messrs. Dewar**, **Danvers**, **Day**; **Miss Oliver**, &c. To conclude with **THE BOARDING SCHOOL.**

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Every Evening, at 8, **SCHOOL.** **Messrs. Hare**, **Montague**, **Addison**, &c.; **Mrs. Buckingham White** and **Miss Marie Wilton**. Also **A WINNING HAZARD**, and **INTRIGUE.** **Mr. Montgomery**; **Misses A. and B. Wilton**.

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Manager, Mr. W. H. Linton.
Every Evening, at 7, **A RACE FOR A DINNER**; **Mr. John Clayton**. At 7.45, **NOT GUILTY**; **Messrs. J. L. Toole**, **S. Emery**, **H. Irving**, **W. H. Stephens**, **L. Brough**, **J. Clayton**, **H. Mellon**, **Seyton**, and **Terront**; **Misses Henrietta Hodson** and **Everard**. To conclude with the **BIRTHPLACE OF PODGERS**; **Mr. Toole**.

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Every Evening at 7, **A HAPPY FAMILY.** At 7.30, **CYRIL'S SUCCESS.** **BROWN AND THE BRAHMIN.** **Messrs. E. Marshall**, **Warner**, **Vernon**, **Fisher**, **J. Clarke**, &c.; **Meadames C. Thorne**, **Helrade**, **Brennan**.

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The Illustrated Weekly News
AND LONDON HERALD.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1869.

THE TRADES' UNIONS COMMISSION.

The Commissioners appointed to investigate the subject of Trades' Unionism have published their Report, and we regret to say that it displays a very serious conflict of opinion in respect to the best mode of dealing with the matter submitted to them. There are, in fact, two or three separate Reports. One signed by seven of the Commissioners—namely, Sir William Erle, Lord Elcho, Sir, D. Gooch, Mr. Merivale, Mr. Booth, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Williams—recommends, in certain respects, a relaxation of the laws now in force against combinations, but would make it unlawful for workmen to combine together to refuse employment to particular individuals. These gentlemen suggest that unions should be registered, and that all regulations limiting the number of apprentices, preventing the introduction of machinery, or providing for the support by one union of the members of another when on strike should be prohibited. They further propose that a public prosecutor should be appointed to deal specially with trade offences, and recommend for the settlement of disputes boards of arbitration; the reference to them, however, being voluntary. In a separate report Lord Elcho dissents from the proposed relaxation of the present law against combination, if made dependent on questions of contract, as contracts of service are already sufficiently guarded by the amended law of master and servant. Lord Elcho and Mr. Merivale further dissent from the recommendation that one union should not be permitted to assist another union when on strike, as they conceive such a prohibition would have the effect of preventing unions registering. It will be seen, therefore, that these Commissioners, though agreeing in the main on the basis of future legislation, differ in some not unimportant particulars. Then, however, follows a report embodying recommendations of a very different character, signed by Lord Lichfield, Mr. Hughes, and Mr. Harrison, in which they protest against all special legislation for the regulation of trades' unions, or in respect to the employment of labour, and suggest that what are known as trade offences should be dealt with under the general criminal law. In this report it is proposed that perfect freedom should be allowed to the employed to form combinations in respect to the persons for whom they will work, the hours of labour, and the wages they will receive, so long as such combinations are not formed with a criminal object or carried into effect by criminal means, and a similar license as to combinations for mutual support and assistance. A supplementary report is signed by Mr. Hughes and Mr. Harrison, in which they refer to the increase of trade unionism throughout the country, and to the improved character of those associations, and they contend that well-established unions are beneficial in their operation, and have, on the whole, a tendency to diminish the frequency of strikes. They recommend, therefore, that unions should be legally recognised, and be empowered to sue for contributions, arrears, and fines from their own members, though not to be capable of being sued in their corporate capacity. In conclusion, they disapprove of courts of conciliation or arbitration being invested with any legal status, though willing to provide means for enforcing any agreements entered into with their sanction.

From this brief résumé of the conclusions and recommendations of the several Commissioners, it will be seen that the difficulties in the way of a definitive settlement of the points at issue are as serious and as numerous as when the Commission was appointed.

ABOLITION OF IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

DURING the interval between the adjournment of the Irish Church debate and the adjournment of the House on Friday night the Attorney-General contrived to introduce and read a first time his Bill for the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt. This completes the new system of administration of Insolvency, which it is proposed to substitute for the existing Bankruptcy Law; and it may fairly be said of it that, in its general scope and tendency, it not only has the support and sympathy of the public, but is in fact the immediate result of a pressure put upon Parliament and Government by the commercial and monetary interests. The collapse of gigantic enterprises and the fall of great houses, which have distinguished so remarkably the last few years, have made the losers of investments more keenly sensible than heretofore of the destructive character of the machinery supplied by law for the recovery of debt and the liquidation of liabilities.

People have become tired of seeing property or assets, which with proper management might be converted into property, either absorbed to oil the wheels of a departmental organisation, or annihilated by the rough and hasty manipulation of officials who had no concern in the matter beyond the realisation of their dues and perquisites. The public became aware that in this respect we—claiming generally to be the most advanced of all nations in commercial legislation—were really far behind not only all other nations, but our own colonies, while creditors awoke to the fact that the process of arrest for debt was increasing disadvantageously the number of cases thrown into that all-absorbing gulf the Court of Bankruptcy. In that Court, under new and more enlightened administration, a great and important change had been introduced. In applying the law to imprisoned debtors coming up for release pending the completion of bankruptcy, the Commissioners of the old school were accustomed to refuse the grant of orders of release unless the debtor could show that the estate would be positively benefited by the grant—thus indirectly, if not directly, treating indebtedness as of itself constituting an offence, and applying to it a preliminary penal treatment. Mr. Commissioner Bacon, the last appointed Commissioner, previously well known as the leader in Vice-Chancellor Stuart's Court, entirely altered this practice, and shifted the onus of proof from the debtor to the detaining creditors. He required that instead of the debtor being compelled to justify release pending the completion of the process of passing through the Court, the creditor should be called upon to show that prolonged detention in prison would be to the benefit of the estate and of the body of creditors. As in nine cases out of ten it was scarcely possible that this should be so, Mr. Commissioner Bacon's principle and policy came to be generally recognised as sound and true, notwithstanding that the other two Commissioners have exhibited considerable reluctance to adopt the interpretations of the statute laid down by their colleague. Still the law was uncertain, and hence the attention of the Government has been repeatedly directed to the necessity of making the abolition of imprisonment for mere debt an indispensable condition and an integral part of the new system of law for regulating the conduct of Bankruptcy.

This, therefore, is the object of the Bill introduced by the Attorney-General, who has wisely made it a distinct and individual measure, not for the purpose of separating it in principle from the Bankruptcy Bill, but simply, as it is understood, in order that its passing may be ensured against any accident affecting the larger measure.

THE TRAFFIC IN HUMAN LIVES.

WE have already referred in brief to the horrible disclosures on the trial just brought to a conclusion at the Assizes of Montauban, but the matter is really of too much importance to be dismissed in half a dozen lines, proving as it would seem to do that infanticide is greatly on the increase in France as well as this country. The details of the trial indeed exhibit a social depravity hardly ever surpassed in the annals of crime. The leading criminal in this horrible affair was the woman named Delpech, whose principal occupation seemed to be murdering little children, confided to her at their birth or soon afterwards. She had carried on her trade for some years, when the suspicions of the police were aroused. A search was made in her house, and it led to the discovery of the skeletons, and in some cases only a few bones of her victims, and she and some of her accomplices before and after the fact were taken into custody and brought to trial. She made a full avowal, and not only did she not profess any compunction for what she had done, but laughed several times during her examination by the presiding judge. She has got the name of the "Ogress;" but the ogress of the nursery tale was less merciless, for she tried to save the children of the woodcutter. The woman Delpech, beyond all doubt a most hideous creature, has surpassed other criminals both in the quantity and quality of crime. Her price for taking charge of these children varied from 100*fr.* to 400*fr.*, as she herself informed the Court; her treatment of them she avowed with the most revolting indifference, without omitting detail. When the infants cried for hunger she gave them oil of vitriol in a bottle to drink, and then silenced their screams of agony by plunging their heads in boiling water. The verdict of the jury was "guilty with extenuating circumstances." What these "extenuating circumstances" were, it is hard to say, unless they were founded on the fact of her having committed ten or twelve murders instead of one or two. The "extenuating circumstances," however, saved her life.

She was sentenced by the Court to hard labour for life. It is related of an advocate of considerable talent that he one day presented himself to a man who was lying in the prison of Mazas under charge of murdering his cousin, and whose defence he had consented to undertake. "Let us see—we find that you killed your cousin. Was he the only one?" "The only one," was the answer. "Your chance is a bad one; for had you made away with the whole family we might have pleaded insanity!" Had the "Ogress" of Montauban only killed one child, instead of a dozen, there probably would have been no extenuating circumstances, and she would have been condemned to die. As it is, the number of her crimes, coupled with her cynical avowal of them, enabled her counsel to plead insanity, and the jury accepted her plea; though, if she was insane, there was no reason for sentencing her to hard labour, but every reason to shut her up in a madhouse. She is condemned to *travaux forcés* for life, and her accomplices to hard labour for a term varying according to the heinousness of their guilt. Not the least shocking feature in the case is that the principal witnesses against her were the mothers who intrusted their children to her, and who, of course, escape all punishment. One of them confessed that for five years she never once inquired about her child. She had been told that he was at Bordeaux or some other place, but she did not exactly know where. It was pretty much the same with the other mothers, and after the lapse of five years they appear surprised at only finding a heap of bones, which were produced in court among the material proofs of the guilt of the woman Delpech. These mothers appeared one after the other before the Court of Assize, but they were not where their true place should be; for it is evident that had they done their duty the trade of the "Ogress" would have been less prosperous.

OPENING OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

ONE more stage in the progress towards completion of the Suez Canal has to be recorded. On Thursday, the 18th of the present month, the waters of the Mediterranean were admitted into the Bitter Lakes with perfect success, in the presence of the Viceroy of Egypt and a numerous company. One of the chief mechanical difficulties of the undertaking has thus been surmounted, and there can be no doubt that in a short time the Canal will be open, at least for vessels of a certain tonnage, the whole length from Port Said to Suez. Those who have taken an interest in the Canal may remember that in August, 1867, an official statement was made of the condition and prospects of the works. The completion of the Canal was fixed for the latter part of the present year, 1869. The Canal had attained its full breadth of 100 metres from the Mediterranean to Lake Tinsah, and would be at once continued onward to the place called Serapeum and the Bitter Lakes. This part of the promise has been duly fulfilled, and already, in the spring of 1869, the waters of the Mediterranean are flowing into these Lakes, or rather salt marshes, which they will take many weeks to fill. The remainder of the excavation does not present any remarkable difficulty, and we may therefore consider that the work will be completed within a reasonable time and opened to the ships of the world.

The history of the undertaking is remarkable, and shows the strength of national traditions. The piercing of the Isthmus of Suez has been a favourite idea with three generations of Frenchmen, and it descended as a kind of heirloom to Napoleon III. in particular. When General Buonaparte was in Egypt in the last year but one of the last century he conceived the project of uniting the two seas, and had a survey made. His engineers reported that the level of the Red Sea was some 30ft. higher than that of the Mediterranean. This statement remained unquestioned for more than 40 years, and was always taken into account in the frequent references which were made to the possibility of cutting through the Isthmus. In 1840 a new survey threw doubts on the existence of this inequality. In 1847 a commission of English, French, and Austrian engineers was sent out, and some years later a complete survey was made by Linant Bey. The result of these new examinations was to explode the notion of a difference of level, which had been looked upon by some as an obstacle and by some as an advantage. It was at the time of the Crimean war, when the influence of France was highest in the East, that the then Viceroy, Said Pasha, gave a concession for the construction of a Ship Canal between the Mediterranean and Suez to M. Ferdinand de Lesseps. Whatever may be the success of the enterprise, the name of this gentleman will be always reckoned among those of the boldest pioneers of practical science. He had certainly the constant protection of a powerful Government, together with the good-will and confidence of his countrymen, who believed him to be adding a new glory to France, and gave his Canal a financial support which he could hardly have expected. Yet he had many difficulties to contend with which would have discouraged an ordinary man. The first estimate of the labour, time, and cost had been wonderfully rose-coloured, and as the work progressed its colossal proportions became manifest. For fifteen years M. de Lesseps has kept up his own courage and that of his shareholders. He has got as much money as he has needed, and will no doubt be able to get more should circumstances make it necessary. His success has been principally owing to his choice of men. It cannot be denied that his engineers have done their work with extraordinary skill, and that the Suez Canal will ever remain one of the marvels of modern science.

THE racing cups—eleven in number—won by the late Marquis of Hastings, realised £1,950.

HOME AND DOMESTIC.

THE flag officer's Greenwich Hospital pension of £150 a year, rendered disposable by the death of Admiral Sir Peter Richards, K.C.B., has been awarded to Vice-Admiral Charles Frederick.

THE jewellery of the late eccentric Mrs. Thwaytes realised by public auction £7,624; the furniture and effects, £1,000; the silver plate, £1,050 and the town mansion, £7,760.

A HAWK, while in hot pursuit of a small bird at Parc Bracket, Camborne, on Saturday, darted through the glass of the greenhouse, scattering it fully twenty feet. The hawk was killed on the spot.

ABOUT 200 additional workmen have been discharged from the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. At the dockyard the shipwrights and other artisans are being removed to other establishments as much as possible.

THE announcement which has appeared in several papers of the death of Mr. Mellor, the original No. 7 of the Cambridge boat, is contradicted by that gentleman's brother. Mr. Mellor was suffering from quinsy in the throat, when he was compelled to leave the boat, and has ever since been steadily recovering from an illness that was never at any time even dangerous.

THE STRIKE AT PRESTON.—The latest reports from Preston state that the manufacturers will either carry their point as to a reduction of 10 per cent. or close their mills, and that on the other hand, the operatives are determined to resist the proposal, and will strike *en masse* rather than be defeated. Throughout the whole of Preston the middle classes have no sympathy with the resistance, the prevalent idea being that the masters really cannot afford to keep their mills open at the old rate of wages until some improvement in the markets takes place.

THE emigration movement is taking form. A National Emigration Society has been established, and it may be hoped that under its auspices emigration may be wisely yet earnestly stimulated. To send the right people to the right places requires judgment; but there are plenty of right people and right places, if they are carefully and prudently chosen. The New Pacific Railway will open up great opportunities. So will the settlement of the Hudson's Bay question. So does Canada. Let the choice be made wisely, and the issue of emigration will be prosperous to great numbers of our fellow-countrymen.

LONDON will have an Eastern lion to lionise this season. We hear that the Nawab Nazim of Bengal has left Calcutta for England, his eldest son and one of his younger sons, with his secretary, Mr. Fox, accompanying him. The Government have placed the services of Colonel F. P. Layard at His Highness's disposal, and have placed the sum of Rs. 400,000 to his credit for the journey. Rs. 100,000 have been paid in India to enable him to secure passages and to make needful preparations. The remaining 300,000 will be paid to His Highness through the office of the Secretary of State for India. The passage money via Marseilles is said to have amounted, for the Nawab and his suite, to Rs. 30,000.

THE French Société d'Acclimatation at its last sitting, awarded several prizes for the rearing and training of yacks. This animal is a kind of ox with a tail and back not unlike those of a horse, a woolly fleece similar to that of the sheep, and a grunt which might be mistaken for that of a pig. In Thibet, its native country, where it feeds on the short grass of the elevated regions, it performs the duties of a beast of burden; being very sure-footed, it will carry its rider safely through the worst mountain passes, and the female provides the natives with excellent milk. The meat gives excellent broth, and stands the tests of the gridiron and spit equally well; it partakes of the flavour of venison.

THE ABERGEELE DISASTER.—At Rathfriland Assizes, on Monday, before Baron Channell, Richard Williams and Robert Jones surrendered on bail, charged under three distinct coroners' warrants with the manslaughter of Charles Cripps, Joseph Priestley Edwards, and Edward Outen respectively. Mr. Yeatman (of the Midland Circuit) and Mr. J. Williams appeared for the prosecution; Mr. McIntyre and Mr. Swetenham defended the prisoners. The examination lasted all day, and on Tuesday nearly all the witnesses examined at Aberguele were called and gave evidence. The judge, in summing up, leaned decidedly towards an acquittal. The jury, after 10 minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty.

At an entertainment in Kilmallock, county Limerick, to celebrate the arrival of O'Sullivan, one of the political prisoners, and promote a collection in their favour, Bishop Butler was cheered for having acted in the matter "the part of a Christian and a patriot." An address of congratulation to O'Sullivan, presented on the occasion, rejoiced in his release from "a dungeon more terrible than any upon record, even of the most despotic oppressors." O'Sullivan, in reply, said he had "suffered the most degrading and inhuman tortures." He could have had his liberty before, he said, if he had consented to acknowledge guilt, but that would have been dishonour. The Mayor of Cork was toasted as "The Mayor of Ireland."

MRS. RACHEL is again in Newgate. Mr. Stack appeared twice before his lordship, and on the third occasion made an affidavit that he had been told by Mr. Norman, M.D., Rachel's solicitor, that she was about to leave the country. Mr. Norman denied this, but Mr. Justice Mellor said that under all the circumstances he felt bound to commit Mrs. Leyison to prison, and she having expressed a desire to be sent to Newgate rather than to Millbank, Mr. Justice Mellor sent to the Governor of Newgate to know whether he would have her, and, on receiving an answer in the affirmative, ordered a commitment to Newgate to be made out. Mr. Solomon, the other surety for M.D., Rachel, writes to the Times to say that he has been no party to these proceedings, and that he does not believe M.D., Rachel has any idea of leaving the country.

THE EX-QUEEN OF SPAIN.—A suit, in which the ex-Queen of Spain is one of the parties, has just given rise to an application to a judge sitting in chambers at Paris. Her Majesty before purchasing the Hotel Basilewski, had hired on lease two adjoining residences in the Champs-Élysées, belonging to the Baroness de Montailleur. Certain charges were to be made, but those not being executed in time, the Queen gave notice that she should not take possession of the houses, and also commenced a suit before the Tribunal of Commerce to have the lease annulled. The proprietress resists this pretension on the ground that the delay was caused by the Queen herself, but, pending the decision of the action, applied for permission to restore the premises to their former state, block up the opening in the wall between the two residences made at the request of the tenant, and relet the property without prejudice to her rights. The application was granted.

MISS BURDETT COUTTS'S MARKET AT SHOREDITCH.—Sir John Thwaites, the chairman, and the members of the Board of Works, paid a visit of inspection on Saturday morning to the Columbia Market, Shoreditch. Miss Burdett Coutts, who attended to receive the members of the board, was accompanied by the Earl of Harrowby, K.G., and the committee appointed for the arrangement of the market—viz., Mr. Edward C. Johnson, one of the magistrates for the county of Middlesex, chairman; Mr. H. A. Darbishire, the architect of the market; Mr. J. Hassard, of Great George-street, Westminster, Miss Coutts's secretary; and Mr. Gerald B. Young, the secretary to the Market Committee. After passing through the various portions of the market, which is situate in Columbia-square, and which affords the most ample

accommodation, Sir John Thwaites and his colleagues were entertained at luncheon by the committee. It was announced that the market would be formally opened on Wednesday, the 28th of April next.

UNIFORMITY IN ASSESSMENT.—A bill to provide for a common basis of value for the purposes of Government and local taxation, and to promote uniformity in the assessment of rateable property in England, has been prepared, and brought in by Mr. Goschen, Mr. Arthur Peel, and Mr. Ayrton. The act does not apply to Scotland or Ireland. It proposes that a valuation board shall be elected in every county for the purpose of determining the per-centage or rate of deductions to be made from the gross value in calculating the saleable value of hereditaments. The board is to consist of the representatives of the assessment committees of the county, of whom two shall be elected by each assessment committee from their own body; also of members elected, one by each town council of a borough which has a population of 10,000. A valuation board may form committees of not less than five of its own members. The board is to have power to call for returns from, or to summon, overseers, &c. Each valuation list is to last for three years; there is power of appeal against the decision of a committee to the judge of the county court.

AMENDMENT TO THE REFORM BILL.—A Bill to amend the Representation of the Peoples Act, 1867, has been presented and brought in by Mr. Henry B. Sheridan and Mr. Gourley. It proposes to repeal the paragraph numbered four of the third section of the principal act, also that numbered four of the sixth section, and the whole of the seventh section. It enacts that, "From and after the passing of this act, the owner of any dwelling-house or other tenement, situated in a parish wholly or partly in a borough in England or Wales, may be rated to the poor rate instead of the occupier. The owner of such dwelling-house or tenement may pay the said poor rate, or enter into any composition for the payment thereof, on behalf and instead of the occupier, to the same extent and in the same manner as if the principal act had never passed. The rating of the owner instead of the occupier, and the payment of the said poor rate by the owner, shall not affect the right of the occupier as the inhabitant of a dwelling-house within a borough to vote for a member or members to serve in Parliament, pursuant to the second paragraph of the third section of the principal act."

THE EDUCATION OF NEGLECTED CHILDREN.—The council of the Yorkshire Board of Education, having had under their consideration the means to be adopted to promote the education of neglected children, have resolved upon convening a conference in each of the large towns of Yorkshire immediately after Easter. This action has been determined upon in order to elicit the opinion of all interested in the subject, of every rank and shade of thought. The conference will be of a semi-public character, and will be followed by public meetings, at which general principles will be submitted for adoption. The several points of discussion have not yet been definitively settled, but among them will be the consideration of the present system of education, and the possibility of its extension to meet the necessities of neglected children; whether additional school provision be needed, the source or sources from which such provision should be supplied, and the nature of the management of schools so provided; also the mode in which the religious question should be dealt with in such schools. The council do not look to local action to initiate new measures, but feel that it is necessary to keep the attention of the public concentrated on the subject, that Parliament may be urged to avoid delay in the introduction of an extended system of national education.

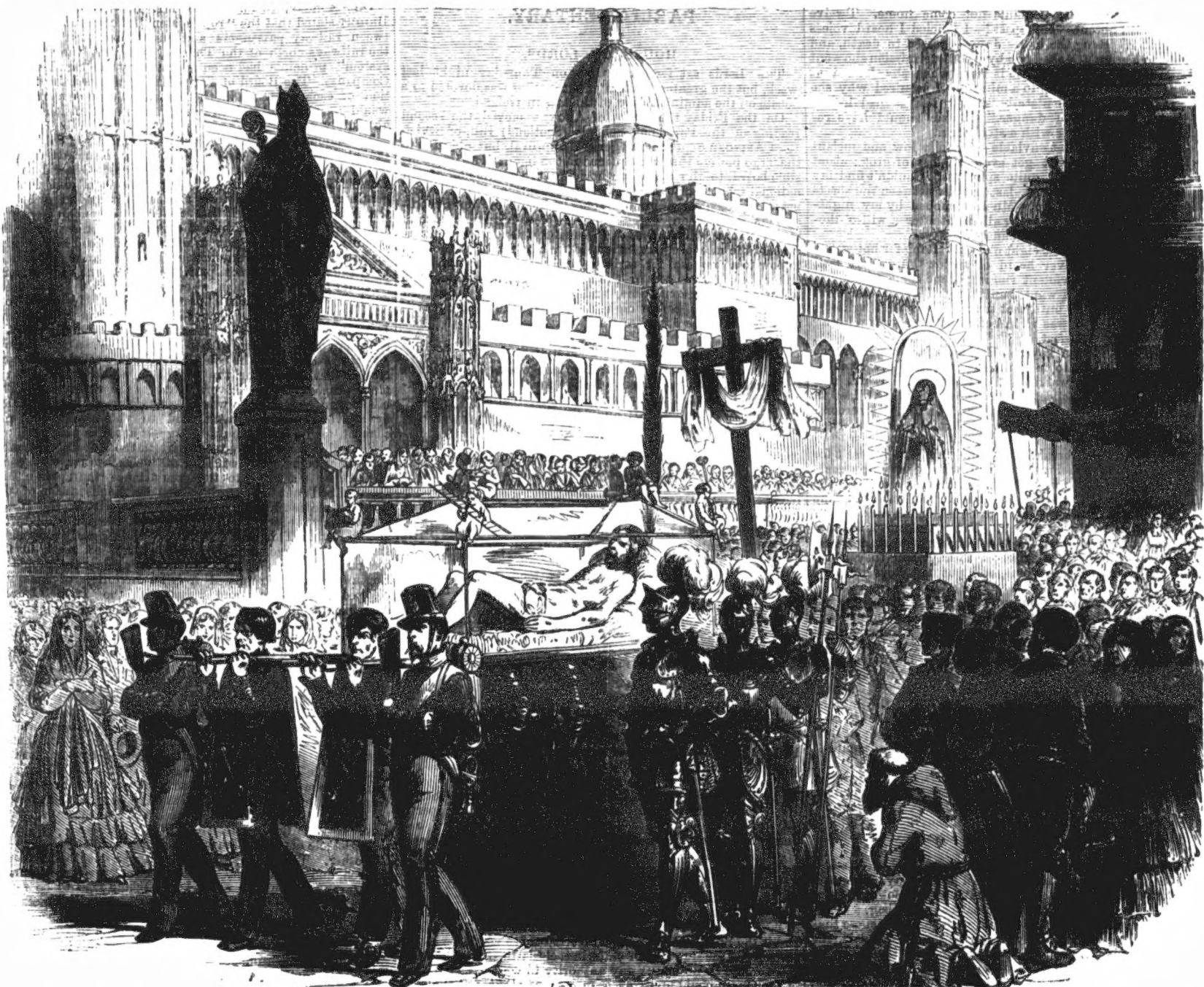
EQUALISATION OF THE POOR RATES.—A numerous deputation from the vestries of several of the metropolitan parishes has waited upon the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P., president of the Poor-law Board, at his offices in Whitehall, with the object of urging upon the Government the necessity of an equalisation of the poor rates in the metropolis. Mr. Locke, M.P. for Southwark, having introduced the deputation, said it represented more than 30 of the leading parishes in the metropolis. Messrs. Collinson, of St. George's Southwark; Mr. Fowler, of Lambeth; Mr. D. Rodgers, of St. Saviour's, Southwark; Mr. Potter, of Camberwell, and others, having spoken upon the subject, Mr. Goschen said the real difficulty was how to give a number of independent boards the means of drawing on a common purse while securing them against local extravagance. If any one would help him to devise a plan of securing an efficient check over the local boards, he would be very glad to co-operate with him in trying to carry it out. He thought it the duty of the Poor-law Board to produce a plan, but it was a matter of the greatest difficulty to do it. He believed such a plan could be devised, but they would agree with him that it was too soon, after having been but two or three months in office, to expect to be able to perfect such a system as would satisfy all the necessities of the question. If the guardians would give him their aid he would be glad to work with them to find the right scheme. He hoped to be able to take a step in the direction of the equalisation of poor rates before long, and would be much obliged to any one who would aid him by a plan to establish the requisite checks. The deputation thanked the right hon. gentleman, and withdrew.

ENTHRONEMENT OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON.—The Right Rev. Dr. John Jackson, who has recently become Bishop of London, will be enthroned in St. Paul's Cathedral on Thursday, the 8th April. On arriving at the Chapter-house the bishop will be received by the Very Rev. Dr. Mansel (the newly-appointed dean), the Venerable Archdeacons Hale and Sinclair, the Rev. Canons Dale, Melvill, and Gregory, the Right Rev. Bishop Anderson, the Chancellor of the Cathedral, and the Prebendaries. The Commissary of St. Paul's will present the bishop to the dean, and will beg that he may be enthroned according to the usual custom. The dean having assented, the great bell of St. Paul's will toll, and the bishop, clergy, and officers will proceed from the Chapter-house to the great west door of the cathedral. The Lord Mayor, with the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, attired in their robes of office, and attended by the municipal officers, will await the arrival of the bishop at the grand entrance, and will join the procession in its progress up the nave. As the procession moves slowly up the nave an anthem will be sung by the choir. After service at the altar the dean will lead the bishop to the throne, and, having caused him to sit down, will conduct and install him with the customary formula. The members of the church and the choir will proceed to their stalls, and full choral service will be performed. At the conclusion of the service Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus" will be given, and the bishop will pronounce the benediction. The bishop will then return to the Chapter-house, where the dean, canons, treasurer, and other officials will make the declaration of canonical obedience. The clergy and laity who attend the service will then present their congratulations to his lordship, and with this the ceremony will terminate.

A NEW SWINDLING DODGE.—Charles Walter Claridge, described as a commission agent, was charged at Marylebone police-court with obtaining money under false pretences. The prisoner's plan of swindling was to call upon persons who had advertised for situations for their children, and promise to employ them, and then, upon leaving, to discover that he had left his purse at home, or that he had no small change with him, and borrow a shilling or a half-crown. Several cases of this kind were proved against him, and it was stated that he had been frequently convicted of like offences.



THE DESCENT FROM THE CROSS.—AFTER THE CELEBRATED PICTURE BY RUDENS.



ANNUAL RELIGIOUS PROCESSION AT PALERMO ON GOOD FRIDAY.—(SEE PAGE 1045.)

JOURNAL OF A DESERTED HUSBAND. A HUMOROUS SKETCH.

MONDAY.—I have just seen my dear wife off to the Isle of Wight. Poor Bessie has been very far from well for some time. Dark rings round the eyes, and she talked in her sleep, besides kicking spasmodically. Her physician, Dr. Giddiness, told me in private that the cheapest prescription he could give was change of air.

Dear Bessie took fifty pounds with her to begin with, so that the prescription, though it may possibly prove efficacious, will not be particularly cheap.

I am left in town by myself. Heigh-ho! I feel lonely and dejected. The house never looked so miserable. I fancy I am reduced in circumstances, and obliged to look after a deserted mansion. Don't half like it.

At six o'clock rang the bell for dinner. "Cook was very sorry—no dinner had been ordered." Rushed out and dined at the nearest restaurant. Read yesterday's *Times*; waiter couldn't find to-day's. I didn't eat much, and what little I did wasn't good. The waiter coughed over my potatoes, and has a wart on his thumb.

Walked about for two hours and whistled a good deal, not knowing what to do with myself. Noticed a policeman was following me. Asked him what he meant by it? Recommended to be careful—he "had got his eye on me!" It has come, then, to this—that I, the possessor of two votes, three children, and £8,000 in the bank, am taken to be a suspicious character, and have an "eye" on me! Laughed away my indignation, however, and strolled quietly home.

Knocked and rang—rang and knocked—but no answer. Repeated this, with all my force, for ten—twenty—thirty minutes, until my wrist was sore. Would have climbed over the railings, but I am not so young as I used to be, though my flesh is still as tender and sensitive. Heard the bell ringing as if it had a fit, and my knocks seemed to explode in the passage. Got so hot, I wonder my hat didn't jump up and down, like the lid of a saucepan on the boil; pumped at the bell and stretched the wire, hammered at the door and hit my little finger on my favourite nail. Here was a rich joke. I was locked out of my own house!

Same policeman who had informed me he was keeping his "eye" on me, came up and wanted to carry me off to the station-house. He was good enough to make the following remark:—"We can't have this here noise at this here time of the night." He was an impudent man. Scuffle about to ensue, but interrupted in time by the appearance of the cook with a large brown jug in her hand. "Oh! please I just stepped out about the servants' supper." If I had answered the woman I should have forgotten myself. I kept my tongue quiet, but not so my eyes, which rolled like the German Ocean.

Besides, where were the servants whose supper she had been to get? Then out came the truth: everybody had gone to the theatre. My servants at the theatre, sucking oranges and eating nuts? The mice at the play because my cat's—I mean of course my darling wife's—back was turned. The way in which I slammed-to the parlour-door must have convinced the cook that I was far from pleased. I regret now I had not sufficient courage to speak a few of the brilliantly-cutting remarks I thought of half an hour afterwards.

Parlour cheerless, and all in the dark. The twelve chairs round the room looked very solemn, and frightened me. Desired the cook, to whom I could scarcely speak civilly, to light the lamp. The pampered female drew herself up and said she was not engaged as waiting-maid to light lamps—"It was Anna's place." Felt my blood bubble and my fingers writhe like snakes.

If she had been a man (and she was almost) I could, as she then stood, have hurt her considerably. The sensitive creature said I had used words unbecoming a gentleman. I can take my affidavit I went no further than "reptile." All my terms had been until then purely zoological; but now I was beyond myself. Wound up by ordering her to leave the room. Suspect the confounded hussy had been drinking.

Knock at the street-door. Another knock louder, and again another rampagious. Half thought I was locked out again; so upset was my brain. Had to answer the door, at last myself.

It was a man with a tremendous dish of oysters. I told him I had ordered none. "They was for the supper in the kitchen," said he. You might have knocked me down as easily as I afterwards did a mantel-ornament. As the hall was in perfect darkness, the man put the dish into my hands, asking me savagely, at the same time, "To lay hold tight, and look a bit sharper next time he knocked." Flung the dish after him in a violent rage, and overwhelmed him in a shower of slippery bivalves.

The crash of the crockery collected a crowd round the door, boys and blackguards scrambling on the door-step up to my very boots for the fallen natives. Great excitement—neighbours right and left putting their heads out to see what was the matter. A fight, arising out of an undue division of the scattered fish, brought up my old friend with the "eye"—the policeman. Great zeal displayed by that officer in dispersing the combatants. Rapid metamorphosis of manner in his style of addressing me. It was nothing but touching his hat, and bowing, and scratching the pavement with his monster foot, and hoping I "Wouldn't carry it any further; he was sure he didn't mean to offend me." Took the fellow's obsequiousness in good part, and to prove that there was no ill-feeling smouldering in my breast, actually asked him, as it was rather a chilly night, if he "wouldn't like a glass of

spirit to keep the cold out?" He did not surprise me when he said "Yes."

He followed me into the house, piloting the way through the dark by means of his bull's-eye. Assisted me also to light the new-fangled paraffin lamp, though the latter was a nasty, unpleasant job. We were nearly twenty minutes pottering over it. The wick had never been trimmed.

Little did my own pet at Ryde dream of the suffering her George was enduring. The lamp was one of the last patents that take a little short of a lifetime to understand, and of which you have no sooner learned the mystery than a better kind is invented. Disagreeable smell of paraffin about one's fingers, but one soon became impervious to the colza-agnous bouquet in the ardour of one's hunt after the key to get the policeman his promised glass of gin. Very odd? Couldn't find those keys anywhere.

The hunt broken up suddenly by the lamp going out, and making a stench I could never have believed possible if it hadn't nearly made me ill. Went downstairs into the kitchen, accompanied by the policeman, his lantern throwing down before one a broad sheeting of light. It was like witnessing a performance of the magic lantern. It reminded me of driving about the house in a gig with the lamplighted. Found cook in a arm-chair with her feet on the fender, her head hanging down, frowning and snoring. Empty bottle on the table. No. 1072 applied his nose to the neck and sniffed at it so vigorously that the bottle uttered a deep musical note.

Then he said, knowingly, "Rum, sir!" Found a couple of clammy candles in a round tin box, not unlike a jam "rollypolly" pudding. On second thoughts, it is not in the least like a jam "rollypolly" pudding. Stuck the candles into two big candlesticks, such as I have never seen anywhere but upon the stage, in the hands of the chambermaids, showing a waylaid traveller to his room. Sauntered upstairs, policeman after me. Found the street-door wide open. I must have forgotten to close it when I let the policeman in. Was never guilty of such forgetfulness before. My poor head turned with my troubles.

Renewed hunt for keys. Looked high (ridiculously high), and low (absurdly low), for same, and at last, half ashamed of my own helplessness, gave policeman half a crown to get rid of him. Felt relieved when he was gone, as it was unpleasant to have a pair of strange eyes the prying witnesses of one's discomfiture. Wished that dear Bessie were at home. Candles gave a very bad light, and guttered all over the carpet and table, our Brussels covered with drops of tallow, as if it had been strewn with shirt buttons. Got no snuffers; and the wick like a tenpenny nail! Wouldn't use my fingers and couldn't the tongs, so endured a smell that set me for ever against sprats, and suet.

Even o'clock!—the servants not come home. Twelve o'clock!—still absent. Half-past!—I fancied I heard voices and laughter. Rang the bell. Jane—dressed to death, and inclined to be saucy. Asked her by whose permission she went out, and if she knew what time it was, when she looked at the hall-clock and told me to a minute. I inquired why she had not brought up the plate-basket. "Missus had locked it all up, to put it out of danger." Bessie should have remembered I hate eating with a steel fork.

Feelings anything but enviable—fearfully low and melancholy—no keys; couldn't get even a glass of grog; about two o'clock went to bed, quite spiritless. Couldn't find my night-gown anywhere. At last got in between the sheets with my dressing-gown on. Much scrubbed by my night-dress. Dreamed I was running all night after a will-o'-the-wisp who jingled before me a bunch of keys.

TUESDAY.—Woke up at eight o'clock. Rang for hot water. Not a servant up. Never heard of such a thing. At last, after half an hour's violent ringing, Jane came to inquire, most innocently, "If I wanted anything?" Asked her what she meant by sleeping until that time. Fire wasn't lighted; cook, the tipsy thing, was ill in bed; and there was nothing in the house for breakfast.

Another hunt for the keys. Had a distinct remembrance of Bessie giving them to me in the carriage. Very strange. They could not have walked out of the house. Could not, for the life of me, recollect where I put them. At last in sheer despair, sent for a locksmith and had the storeroom, ter drawers, six cupboards, and a couple of wardrobes picked open.

Couldn't touch my breakfast. The fish was too salt for human food, besides being powdered with a very fine coal-ash. The pieces of bacon curled up as tight as a doll's curls, and ate as crisp as cinders. The butter, too, was rank, the bread stale, and the milk seemed to be labouring under a fit of the blues as badly as myself. Not thinking it safe to leave the drawers open, and so giving the servants an opportunity of helping themselves to anything they liked, locked the doors of the rooms, and put the keys into my pocket.

Wanted to put on my business coat—that, too, was not where to be found. A capital coat it was, almost new, only just re-lined, and with a fresh velvet collar. I intended that coat to last me two years longer. This came of leaving the street door open. I saw it all at a glance. I had only myself to blame. Kept down one's rage, yet found the umbrella had gone also.

Going out, was met at the door by Jane with the inquiry of "What would I have for dinner?" Took half an hour to consider, not being accustomed to these things; at last told the girl to get two mutton-chops and a few potatoes. Much time wasted.

Too late for the train that always carries me to business, and missed a most important engagement. On returning, found the carpenters and masons in the house. Asking for an explanation, was informed that "Missus had thought it was better to take advantage of her absence from town to have the roof repaired."

Dined, and found the chops so infamously hard, dry, small and tainted, that I was obliged to send them away, and surfeit myself on bread and cheese. I have eaten nothing since Bessie has been absent. My waistcoat begins to bag.

On remonstrating with the cook with the gentleness that an empty stomach generally inspires, she coolly said she would leave that instant. "She didn't mind being blown up by missus, but it was too much of a good thing to be blown up by master as well—one in a house was quite enough, and, once for all, she wouldn't stand it." This is a nice state of things, to be left all by one's self without a cook.

Jane, however, has volunteered "to do for us as well as she can." Gave her a sovereign to get tea and sugar and other things that were wanted. She only gave me four shillings change. The girl seems to be very obliging, but has no idea of the marketable value of money.

House very dirty from the masons. Why will they wipe their huge feet on the stair-carpet? The noise they make is anything but cheering, the clanging of the trowels sets my teeth on edge. Boy called for the payment of the broken dish and five dozen of oysters. Never remembered to have conversed with a more impertinent youth. Some of the expressions he used exasperated me so I had to kick him into the street.

Comforted myself with a glass of hot port-wine negus. No lemons in the house; gave Jane five shillings to get some. She tells me they are charging five-pence each for good lemons—they were not very fine ones either. Smoked a cigar in the dining-room, enjoining on Jane the strictest secrecy—not to say a word to her mistress.

Went to bed very early; disgusted at not finding my room in order. Jane very saucy; "How was she, pray, to make the bed when I had locked the door?" The reason seemed conclusive, and so I discreetly held my tongue. Ordered my breakfast over-night, and gave Jane particular directions to have it on the table not later than nine o'clock. Gave her five shillings to get something nice.

Should have liked to have had some supper, as I felt uncommonly hungry, but I hadn't the pluck to order any thing for fear of giving too much trouble, and didn't like leaving the house at night in the possession of the servants.

(To be concluded in our next.)

A PENNY POST TO AMERICA.—The National Steamship Company have offered to the Postmaster-General to run large steamers with regularity once a week from Liverpool to New York, charging one penny per ounce for all letters, in order that the Post-office might be able to reduce the charge to the public to one penny per half-ounce.

THE MANUFACTURE OF WATCHES AND CLOCKS.—A most interesting and instructive little work, describing briefly, but with great clearness, the rise and progress of watch and clock making, has just been published by Mr. J. W. Benson, of 25, Old Bond-street, 99, Westbourne-grove, and the City Steam Factory, 53 and 60, Ludgate-hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices, and no one should make a purchase without visiting the above establishments or consulting this truly valuable work. By its aid persons residing in any part of the United Kingdom, India, or the Colonies, are enabled to select for themselves the watch best adapted for their use, and have it sent to them with perfect safety. Mr. Benson, who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales, sends this pamphlet to any address on receipt of two postage stamps, and we cannot too strongly recommend it to the notice of the intending purchaser.

PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE Lords sat for some time on Thursday night last week, but the greater portion of the sitting was devoted to a debate on the administration of the law in Ireland.

On the Friday the Duke of ARGYLL moved the second reading of the Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill, of which Lord ABINGER expressed a general approval, but objected to the large powers that were placed in the hands of an irresponsible board, to the clause authorising the conversion of old national schools into new national schools, and to the proposed representation on the schools' board of the Schoolmasters' Association, which bore too close a resemblance to trades' unions. The Duke of ARGYLL defended the provisions of the measure, but intimated that he might be inclined to bow to a proposal for striking out the representatives of either the schoolmasters or the universities. Ultimately the bill was read a second time, and their lordships adjourned (at a few minutes before eight o'clock) for the Easter recess, until Monday, the 5th of April.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the Commons on Wednesday last week, the report of the committee on the recent election for the county of Dumfries, declaring that Alderman Sir S. H. Waterlow was disqualified, was agreed to; and, on the motion of Mr. T. Chambers, a new writ was ordered to be issued.

Mr. NORWOOD moved the second reading of the County Courts Bill, the object of which was, he said, to relieve manufacturers and merchants residing at a distance from the hardship of having to bring actions in distant county courts for the recovery of debts under £50, instead of in the superior courts or at the assizes. The subject led to some discussion, in which the legal members of the House chiefly took part, and in the result the debate was adjourned until the 1st of May.

On the Thursday there was a large attendance of members to hear the debate on the second reading of the bill for the abolition of the Irish Church Establishment.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York and other prelates were in the Ambassadors' Gallery, as well as several "temporal" members of the House of Peers.

Mr. GLADSTONE having moved "that the bill be now read a second time,"

Mr. DISRAELI rose, amid loud cheers from the Opposition, to move as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months. Having observed that the question at issue was one of gigantic magnitude and importance, and that Parliament appeared disposed to approach its consideration in a spirit of candour favourable to mature deliberation, he remarked that the Government proposed to effect two objects. The first was to sever the union between Church and State, and the second to give power to the State to seize the property of a corporation. He was opposed to disestablishment, because he was in favour of the union between Church and State. That link ensured religion to the State, and prevented the Church from descending to the level of a secular corporation. Moreover, if this severance were effected, it might lead to the establishment in the country of a power greater than the influence of the State. To the existence of an Established Church we owed religious protection and toleration. But if the State Church were subverted there would be a disturbance of the standard of value in ecclesiastical matters, and there would be no longer any authority to which the subjects of the Queen could apply as a matter of right for the last consolations of religion. The proposal of the Government was simply sacrilegious spoliation, for under no circumstances could a trustee appropriate to himself the property of which he was the fiduciary. He was opposed to the principle of the confiscation of corporate property, because whatever might be the origin of the body, and whether the gift were from the nation or the donation of individuals, it was in reality the property of the nation, and not of the State. Further, he felt bound to resist confiscation because experience showed that no great act of the kind had ever been agreed to without injurious consequences to society—civil war or chronic dissatisfaction for ages among large classes of the people.

Mr. W. H. GREGORY taunted Mr. Disraeli with flagrant inconsistency, and reminded him that five-and-twenty years ago he himself had declared the monstrous grievance of Ireland to be the Established Church, and that last year he had actually disendowed the Church in Jamaica. The abolition of the State Church might not bring content to Ireland, but he was persuaded that there never would be contentment in the land so long as it was allowed to exist. In his opinion the better plan would have been to have apportioned the money obtained by the sale of the Church property among the three religious communities in Ireland.

The debate was carried on by Sir G. Jenkinson, Messrs. E. Bowring, Dillwyn, Cross, and Fortescue; and at half an hour past midnight the debate was adjourned by Dr. Ball until Friday.

Amongst general business the Marine Mutiny and the Mutiny Bill were read a second time, and the Sea-birds' Preservation Bill was passed through Committee.

On Friday the adjourned debate on the second reading of the Irish Church Bill was resumed by Dr. BALL, junior member for the University of Dublin, and for a brief period Attorney-General in the Administration of Mr. Disraeli. The right hon. and learned gentleman observed that there were now in Ireland three Churches co-extensive with three nations inhabiting the same country, and that the proposition of the Government would rudely deprive them all of their property. He denied that the grant to Maynooth and the Regium Donum were the buttresses of the State Church, as the former was avowedly recommended by Mr. Pitt as the means of preventing the Irish Catholic clergy from being educated in France, while the latter was conceded as a simple act of justice to a numerous and loyal portion of her Majesty's subjects for whose religious wants no suitable provision had been made.

Mr. SULLIVAN (Attorney-General for Ireland) replied in a spirited speech to Dr. Ball, contending that disestablishment was a long-delayed act of justice, and that the success of the voluntary principle in the Catholic Church was sufficient to show what might be effected under that principle.

The other speakers were Sir F. Heygate, Sir J. Grey, Viscount Crichton, Mr. Miall, Sir S. Northcote, and Mr. Bright, and at midnight the debate was adjourned on the motion of Sir ROUNDELL PALMER.

On Monday, in answer to Mr. H. B. Sheridan, Mr. BRIGHT stated that the "rope system" of communication between railway passengers and guards had been adopted on the railways north of the Thames, and that the "electric system" principle had been approved by the South-Eastern Company. The Board of Trade had sanctioned the application of each system, in the hope that the means provided would answer the end in view, but their decision was not absolutely final.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the bill for the abolition of the Irish Church was resumed in a very full House by Sir R. PALMER, late Attorney-General in the Russell-Gladstone Administration. The hon. and learned gentleman (who spoke from the bench immediately behind the Ministers) observed that the question put in issue was one which had caused him the gravest anxiety. All the impulses that actuated human nature would lead him to give his support to the Government, whose motives he believed to be of the highest and most patriotic description. If, therefore, he could not go with them, a sense of imperious and overwhelming necessity alone prevented him. He could not shut his eyes to the fact that there was a crisis in Ireland, and he regarded it as more imposing because the condition of the country of late years had been improving. At the same time, he could not bring his mind to the conclusion that, admitting the existence of discontent, the remedy proposed by the Government was the right one. The bill before the House was disestablishment accompanied by universal disendowment, and to this he could not consent, for he felt it would be a great act of injustice.

Several other speakers took part in the debate, the most prominent being the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who commenced by referring to the circumstance that, while Mr. Disraeli had counselled forbearance in the discussion of the question, he had himself charged the majority of the House with being "robbers," "plunderers," "sacriligious spoliators," and so forth. This was "a hungry and jejune" argument, and the language used was levelled not so much at the occupants of the Liberal benches as against the people of England, who had returned a large majority of members pledged to disendow and disestablish the Irish Church. After passing in review the several criticisms of the leader of the Opposition, the right hon. gentleman proceeded to reply to Sir R. Palmer, who seemed disposed to establish the Irish Church and leave it with 16 millions' worth of property without connection with the State, and no check even from the Ecclesiastical Courts. The effect of such a state of things would be the foundation of a theocracy whose power would be so free and unchecked and altogether so tremendous that it was impossible to conceive what might be the result. It would be a fresh element of anarchy, and he owned that he looked with horror upon a richly-endowed corporation in a country like Ireland. The arguments of Dr. Ball against voluntarism had come too late. If we wanted to see the voluntary system in operation it was not necessary to go to America, for it might be seen working most effectually in Ireland. There might be seen the spectacle of the nation on one side and the Church on the other. There the State Church was not the National Church, and the National Church was not the State Church. Whatever religious life existed in Ireland was to be found where the voluntary system prevailed, while coldness and apathy existed in the richly-endowed districts of the country. In fact, we ourselves had made voluntarism in Ireland, and we could not now undo it. The matter was not to be viewed from a legal or sentimental point of view, but from the more elevated ground of justice. The question was whether or not the many were made for the few. It was said that the question at issue was a religious one; but what had religion to do with a system which had been enforced by conquest in Ireland?

Mr. WALPOLE here moved the adjournment of the debate, to which, however, Mr. GREENE objected in an amusing speech, in the course of which he avowed that he for one was not ashamed to raise a "No Popery" cry; and characterised the proposal of the Government as a monstrous scheme of robbery and confiscation.

The debate was then adjourned until Tuesday.

On Tuesday, Mr. C. FORTESCUE stated, in reply to Sir G. Jenkinson, that the seditious language used by two of the lately discharged Fenian convicts at Cork and Ballinasloe was under the consideration of the law officers of the Crown, and that it was not true that Mr. Luby and the O'Donovan Rossa were among the 49 convicts towards whom the mercy of the Sovereign had been extended.

The fourth night's debate on the second reading of the Irish Church Abolition Bill was resumed by Mr. WALPOLE, who, observing that little had been left to add to the convincing arguments of Sir R. Palmer the preceding evening, remarked that the proposal of the Government was tantamount to a legislative revolution urged upon Parliament against the convictions of the country. Such a revolution might be good or bad according to circumstances, but in the present case the question was from what and to what it would lead. In his opinion it would violate fundamental law, invade prescriptive rights, and abolish an institution which had been considered essential to the well-being of society. It would put an end to parochial organisation, and take away the property of the Church without any equivalent. His main objection, however, to the bill was the severance of the royal supremacy from the Church of the country, and the consequent removal of that control which was necessary to the freedom of the Church.

The debate having been continued by Sir H. BULWER, Mr. MOWBRAY, the O'DONOGHUE, Lord G. HAMILTON, Mr. G. MOORE, and other speakers,

Mr. G. HARDY followed in a long speech, and was repeatedly cheered by the Opposition benches. He objected to the policy of the Government, which partook far more of the character of vengeance than of justice. A State Church ought, he thought, to be maintained as a distinct recognition by the nation of the supervision and superintendence of the Almighty. In Ireland that Church had held up the light of the Reformation, and that light it had carried across the Atlantic to America, and to Australia. The State did not endow the Church of Ireland, but it was responsible for the protection of its property. To forfeit its possessions and to convert them to any other purpose was simply confiscation. He did not believe that the abolition of the Church would tranquillise Ireland, for even the Fenians had not ventured to assert that its existence was a grievance. To destroy it would, however, inflict an irreparable injury upon the Episcopalians in distant parts of the country, who would be like sheep without a

shepherd, and who would either be absorbed among the Roman Catholic community, or would be totally bereft of any religious ministrations whatever.

Mr. GLADSTONE rose at one o'clock to wind up the debate, and was received with repeated cheers from the Ministerial benches. Commenting upon the speech of Mr. Hardy, he asked what remedy he had for the state of Ireland. He had a policy, or something like it, last session, when Lord Mayo promised a Land Bill which nobody ever saw; but now he surrendered Ireland to the gloom and misery of blank despair. One of his chief arguments against the bill was that the Fenians had not asked for the abolition of the Established Church. The Opposition and the Fenians were, however, in precisely the same position as regarded that dilemma. The former offered nothing but a sad and gloomy picture of the state of the country which amounted almost to a libel on the people. Years of peaceful industry and a uniform obedience to the law were the only specifics of the Opposition for the aggravated result of inveterate mischief extending over 600 years of misgovernment and wrong. Passing next to the criticism of the plan of the Government in detail, he asked what had been proposed as an alternative measure for dealing with the great difficulty in the ecclesiastical affairs of Ireland. The report of the commissioners had been in type for a considerable time, and yet not a single individual had ventured to suggest that its recommendations should be substituted for the measure of the Government. There could be little doubt but that the member for the University of Dublin (Dr. Ball) was the author of the report, and yet, with a total absence of parental feeling, he had discarded his child, and had quietly looked on while it was murdered by the ruthless hands of his former colleagues. The commissioners had failed in their task because they undertook a hopeless problem, namely, to reform that which was wholly irreformable. If the late Government had a plan, why, he asked, was it not announced at the hustings? The endowments of the Irish Church were given in trust for the benefit of the whole nation, but when it was found that they were usurped by a mere handful of the people it became the bounden duty of the State to interfere. The royal supremacy was neither denied nor taken away by the bill. In concluding, the right hon. gentleman observed that, as rapidly as the clock indicated the approach of the dawn, so rapidly were flowing out the years, the months, and the days that remained to the existence of the Irish Establishment.

At 20 minutes past two o'clock the House divided, when the numbers were:—

For the second reading..... 368
Against it 250

Majority 118

The result was hailed with loud and repeated cheers from the Ministerial benches.

The bill was then read a second time, and Mr. GLADSTONE announced the committee for Thursday, the 15th of April.

The House adjourned at five minutes to three o'clock until Thursday, the 1st of April.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

FRIGHTFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Information has been received of a frightful colliery explosion which had occurred in the Stable Pit, Nantyglo, and that nine men had been severely burned, one of whom had died shortly after, and three others were not expected to live out the day. The accident occurred through one of the doorways having been left open long enough to allow a large quantity of gas to accumulate, and which exploded with such serious and fatal results.

At the Manchester assizes Mr. Justice Lush and a special jury were engaged the whole of one day in a case in which Mr. Thomas Sagar, an ironfounder of Burnley, sought to recover compensation from the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company for injuries received by him in August, 1865, when travelling to Manchester. The engine of the train in which he was a passenger broke down, and an engine that was following dashed into the disabled train, the plaintiff receiving injuries, following by paralysis, which it is feared will shortly prove fatal. The damages were laid at £10,000, and the jury awarded £4,000.

SUICIDE OF A DISCHARGED SOLDIER.—On Saturday morning an inquest was held at the Five Bells Tavern, Limehouse, respecting the death of Matthew Porter, aged 49. The deceased was a discharged soldier, living at Albridge-place, Commercial-road. He was a carpenter by trade, but being given to drink he did not do much work. Dr. Cumming said that the deceased, who died on Friday, had stated to him that he had poisoned himself with bichromate of potass. He died from the effects of it. The jury returned a verdict of—Suicide whilst of unsound mind.

MURDER OF NINE INFANTS.—A trial, which discloses a frightful state of immorality in the town of Montauban, France, has just taken place before the Court of Assizes of the Tarn-et-Garonne. The prisoners, eight in number, and all females, were charged with procuring abortion. One, named Delpech, or the ogress, as she is now called by the people, was likewise accused of murdering nine infants, which had been confided to her either to place out to nurse or to otherwise dispose of. These she had drowned in a pail of water and had buried them in a cellar. With one exception, all the prisoners confessed their guilt.

The woman Ellen Cook, who is charged with shamefully maltreating her husband at Bermondsey, has been again examined at Southwark police-court. Mr. Rendle, house surgeon at Guy's Hospital, stated that the man was steadily improving, but that it might be two or three weeks before he would be able to walk. The prisoner said she hoped the magistrate would not send her to the assizes for trial; she would rather go to the Old Bailey. Mr. Burcham said it would not be advisable to send the case to the assizes on account of the expenses and the inability of the husband to attend. He again remanded the prisoner.

An inquest has been held at Bow, by Mr. Richards on the body of Mrs. Gray, a lady of eighty-one years of age, who had committed suicide by cutting her throat with a knife. The old lady is said to have possessed property to the amount of £40,000, yet she was in the habit of denying herself the common necessities of life. She kept but one candle in the house, and it was stated that whenever her nephew called

upon her she used to light it, and when he was going away she blew it out, as it was her habit to sit in the dark. The house in which she lived was in a filthy condition. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while in a state of temporary insanity."

The boy Clarke, who was committed for trial in November for the manslaughter of the porter of Christ's College, Cambridge, by throwing a stone at him during an election fracas on the polling day of the Cambridge borough election, pleaded guilty when arraigned before Baron Pigott. Before sentence was passed, counsel strongly recommended him to mercy on the part of the college authorities and the relatives of the deceased; and his lordship, taking into consideration the fact that the blow would not, according to medical evidence, have proved fatal had not the porter been in a bad state of health, ordered him to undergo one month's imprisonment.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE ISLE OF MAN.—On Thursday afternoon last week, as his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the Receiver-General, and Mr. W. B. Christian, the member for Ramsey, were passing along Fort-street, Douglas, a heavy desk suddenly fell down with a loud crash on the pavement within a few feet of his Excellency. It appears that the desk was being lowered from the upper floor of the warehouse adjoining the bonded stores, when it slipped out of the rope in which it was slung and fell to the street. His excellency and his party had a very narrow escape.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—A few mornings ago, Captain Douglas, of Thorpe, Norfolk, was jumping his horse over some hurdles and trying his speed round a field, unaware of the close proximity of a quarry that descended perpendicularly 100ft., but when within a few yards of it perceiving his danger, he tried all in his power to pull his horse up, and nearly succeeded in doing so, but not before the animal had got his fore legs over the precipice, throwing his rider from the top to the bottom. Captain Douglas retained his hold of the bridle, by which he considers his life was most likely saved. He was taken to a neighbouring farmhouse and was able to return home soon after. We are happy to say that he is now nearly recovered, though much cut and bruised about the head and face.

MURDER BY A FATHER.—A shocking murder has been committed at Sheffield, Henry Seyman, pocket-blade grinder, living in Land-down-road, was in bed trying to wear off the effects of the previous night's intemperance, and his wife sent up to him with a cup of tea the youngest of their children—a boy of four. Shortly afterwards Seyman came down, put on his boots, and walked out of the house, saying to his wife, "Go and look at Harry; he is dead." The poor woman, joined by some neighbours, went up stairs, and was met by the sight of the child lying dead in bed, his head nearly severed from his body. The murderer ran from the door of his house at the top of his speed, and is still at large. He was considered by his neighbours a very intelligent man, but unfortunately he had for some considerable time been a heavy drinker.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN BELGIUM.—A terrible explosion took place at Saintes, near Hal, in Belgium, on the 17th inst. in the premises of M. Joachim Havaux, a large flax manufacturer. He and his son were superintending the workmen in the morning, when an explosion shattered the walls and forced off the roof. The son was thrown down, and the father, with the exception of his head, was buried in the ruins. The latter remained for some minutes in this dangerous position, and when extricated his left leg was found to be broken. The warehouse, which was full of flax, caught fire. Five workmen were also burned in the ruins. All were dead. The boiler of the steam-engine was thrown 130 metres from its position, and a row of trees which it struck was completely shattered. M. Havaux is in a very dangerous state.

EXECUTION OF TWO MURDERERS.—Dolan and McConville, the two murderers, were hanged on Monday morning, at eight o'clock, at Durham Gaol. When they left their cells they were attended by the Rev. Canon Boussett and Rev. G. Waterton, Roman Catholic priests. The men spent their last moments in prayer, and died almost without a struggle. Calcraft was the executioner. The bodies were cut down at nine o'clock, and at eleven the inquest was held. Immediately after the execution, a black flag was hoisted on the prison. The culprits, it is understood, confessed their guilt. Dolan was 37 years of age, and a labourer. He murdered Hugo John Ward at Sunderland on the 8th of December last. McConville was a furnaceman at Darlington, and was only 23 years of age. He was convicted of the murder of Phillip Trainor on the 30th of January.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.—At the assizes held at Shrewsbury, a gentleman named Scott surrendered to take his trial for the manslaughter of a farmer named Ferriday. Each was driving a vehicle on the turnpike road, and on meeting at a toll-gate Mr. Scott struck the farmer a backhanded blow with a whip. The farmer's horse started off, and the farmer was thrown to the ground, the wheels of his cart passing over him. This caused his death. Mr. Scott's coachman swore that the vehicles came into collision, and that the deceased appeared half asleep. The jury, after deliberating for nearly half an hour, returned a verdict of not guilty, which was received with a slight attempt at applause. Mr. James, the defendant's counsel, stated that Captain Scott had, previous to the trial, and irrespective of its result, made a suitable provision for the family of the deceased man.

THE FATAL DUEL AT MADRID.—A Madrid letter of the 19th says:—"The topic of the moment is the duel which took place this morning at Casa-de-Campo, between M. Celestino Olozaga, secretary to the Constituent Cortes, and Count de Jara, a wealthy young Cuban, aged 22, much esteemed in the fashionable circles of this city. M. Olozaga, who is nephew to the Spanish ambassador in Paris, was killed on the spot by a sabre thrust under the right arm. The subject of the quarrel was a dispute at a theatre, arising out of some feminine susceptibility, and during which Count de Jara received a slap in the face from his antagonist. In the duel the Count was wounded in the wrist, and was about to declare himself satisfied, when the fight was renewed in consequence of an exaggerated sentiment of *amour propre* on the part of his antagonist. After the fatal wound the Count de Jara took to flight, but the seconds of both the adversaries have surrendered themselves to justice.

A shocking trapeze accident occurred at a circus at Hull one evening last week. Two men, who style themselves "the star gymnasts of the age," appeared that night for the

first time in what they called "the double fall for life." This performance consisted of swinging through the air, nearly at the top of the theatre, by the aid of two ropes with rings attached. The spring for the leap was taken from a perch near the ceiling, the object being to reach a trapeze at the other end of the building, suspended from which by the legs was the other performer ready to catch his companion by the waist as he let go his hold of the ropes which had borne him from his perch. The first man made his way from one end of the theatre to the other and reached the hands of his companion, but slipped from his grasp, and fell heavily on his side in the middle of the arena, and was taken up insensible. He is in a precarious condition from internal injuries.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A LADY.—An extraordinary attempt at murder was made a few days ago at La Varenne, near Paris. A widow lady resides there at No. 19, Avenue St. Louis, with her son, aged 33, who is employed in a Government office in Paris. A stranger entered the house while the lady was alone, and asked to see the young man; on being told that he had not yet returned home the individual demanded ink and paper to write to him. These were furnished, and the man, after scribbling down a few words, suddenly took from his pocket a pistol and discharged it at the lady. The arm fortunately missed fire, and she ran into the street, calling for assistance, but he followed and struck her several times on the head with a life-preserver, and then seeing her fall to the ground covered with blood left her. When the neighbours, attracted by her cries, arrived, he had already disappeared, but left behind him a walking-cane and the life-preserver, which will aid in establishing his identity. The wounds are not likely to prove mortal. The crime is believed to be an act of vengeance against the family.

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION AT PARIS.—A dreadful catastrophe has occurred in Paris. About three o'clock a loud detonation was heard in the neighbourhood of the Place de la Sorbonne, and the shop of M. M. Fontaine and Bal, manufacturing chemists, forming the corner of that square and the Rue Victor-Cousin, was found to be in flames. Assistance was promptly afforded, and a number of carboys of essences having been removed, and the gas been shut off from the house, the fire was got under; the inhabitants of the upper part of the house had, however, been for a time in some danger, as their retreat was cut off by a dense smoke in the staircase; ladders were, however, raised to the second floor windows, and those persons who occupied the upper stories having let themselves down by knotted sheets to the lower balconies, all were rescued in safety. In the meantime a fearful spectacle presented itself in the shop and street. Human remains were found mingled with the ruins and scattered around outside, a head being picked up at some distance from the spot. Three persons are known to have perished, namely, M. Bal, one of the partners in the firm; M. Bachimont, cashier; and a third person, who could not be identified in consequence of the remains being so dreadfully disfigured. A son of M. Fontaine is also said to be missing, and several persons are stated to have been injured while passing in the street. All the windows in the neighbourhood were broken, including those of the Collège St. Louis.

A DUEL IN AMERICA.—A New Orleans paper gives the particulars of another duel fought on the afternoon of the 4th instant, between two well-known residents, of the names of Lewis Lalaurie and Leonard Jewell, at the Metairie Course. The difficulty originated in an altercation on Coronelot-street, respecting a debt of a former partner of Mr. Jewell. The challenging party was Mr. Lalaurie, and the weapons selected by his opponent were rifles, with round balls, at 50 paces. On arriving at the ground the choice of position was won by Mr. Lalaurie, who of course took his place with his back to the wind—there being at the time a very strong breeze blowing. The principals having been placed in position, and the words being, "Gentlemen, are you ready? One, two, three," the ball of Mr. Jewell passed very close to Mr. Lalaurie's head. For some reason not mentioned the gun of Mr. Lalaurie was not discharged within the stipulated time. At the second shot the ball from Mr. Lalaurie's rifle passed through the clothing of Mr. Jewell at the right knee; the spectacles worn by Mr. Jewell were blown by the wind from his face, and his shot failed—though Mr. Jewell is considered one of the best shots in the city—to touch his adversary. At the third shot the ball from Mr. Jewell's rifle passed through the coat sleeve of Mr. Lalaurie on a line with his heart. The ball from Mr. Lalaurie's rifle lodged in Mr. Jewell's right foot. The challenger and his friends then expressed themselves satisfied with the result of the firing and left the ground, Mr. Jewell and his seconds following. The wound, though not of a dangerous character, is said to be very painful, and will doubtless keep the gentleman who was injured by the last shot indoors for many days to come.

EXTRAORDINARY TRAGEDY IN NORTH CAROLINA.—"On one of the spurs of the Blue Ridge, called 'Bushey Mountain,' near the intersecting line of the counties of Wilkes and Alexander," says a New York paper, "there lived a religiously fanatical family, consisting of James Land, his wife, daughter, and two sons. From some cause, unexplained, a quarrel arose between the sister and one of the brothers, resulting in a deadly hatred, which made the girl leave the house through fear, and to which she did not return until about midnight. Upon reaching the door and attempting to open it, she was met by her brother, and on attempting to enter the house was shot by him and instantly killed. Whatever demoniacal spirit could have taken possession of the fratricide seems to have been immediately infused into the other brother, the father and mother, all of whom then collected a large pile of wood, which they fired, and upon which they consumed the body of the murdered sister until not a vestige remained to testify to the crime. A few days afterwards the absence of the sister being discovered, and no satisfactory account being given of her by her relatives, suspicion became excited, and soon evidence sufficient of her brutal murder transpired to cause the arrest and confinement in gaol of all the remaining members of the family. They were all locked in the same cell in the gaol at Taylorsville, in Alexander county; and on Friday night the father and two sons murdered the wife and mother, thus adding another to the horrible crimes already committed. Next morning, when the body of Mrs. Land was found by the jailor, cold and stark, and mutilated in a most horrible and disgusting manner, the wretches, father and sons, coolly confessed the murder, as well as the murder of the sister. It is believed they are insane, and for fear another murder might be added to the list, the father was placed in a cell apart from the sons."

OUTRAGES ON BRITISH SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

The *Overland China Mail* announces that the natives near Swatow have been "satisfactorily" punished for their attack upon the Cockchafer's boats, 98 of their number being killed and wounded.

From Foochow, of which city we give an engraving, intelligence which caused considerable anxiety was received on the 28th ult. News had already come to hand of an attack made upon a missionary gentleman, in consequence of his taking steps to build a bungalow at Pagoda anchorage, at the entrance to the river Min. This was, however, put right by the gun boat Janus, which, at the request of Mr. Carroll, her Britannic Majesty's vice consul, went down to the spot, but not without one Chinaman being shot, who threatened Lieutenant Keppel with a spear. Subsequently, however, affairs assumed a very much more serious aspect, the native population having placarded the walls, both of the city and suburbs where the foreigners reside, with notices calling upon the people to rise against the Europeans, and rid the place of them.

Fortunately, however, the prompt action taken by the British officials has quelled the expected risings.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT DOVER.

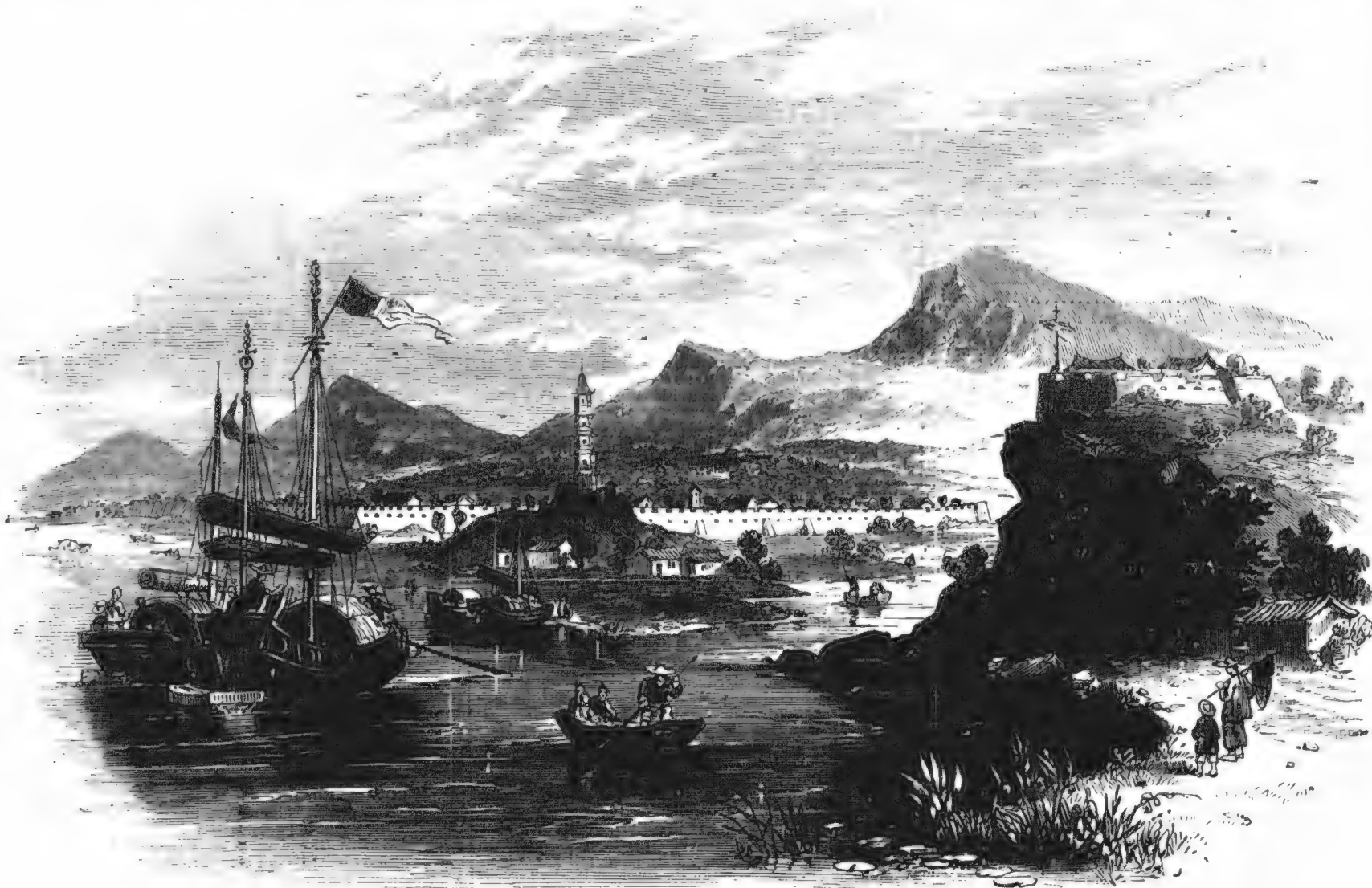
The forthcoming Easter Monday Review at Dover bids fair, after all, if the weather prove propitious, and the programme be fully carried out, to out rival any of its predecessors, not only as a grand military and naval spectacle, but

General Russell, in combination with Major-General Lindsay, has been engaged during the last few days in drawing up his programme of the review, whilst Colonel Greaves, the brigade-major, has been hard at work in preparing the necessary plans. The programme of the operations, so far as has yet been ascertained, will combine an attack on the four bastions of the castle, namely, the Horse-shoe Bastion, Hudson's Bastion, East Arrow Fort, and East Down Bastion. Three of these it is understood are not thoroughly, or at least but weakly, armed with guns, but the fourth is, on the contrary, armed to the teeth. The object, therefore, of making the attack upon what is looked upon as the weakest part of the castle is apparent, and the advance upon the least protected bastions is to be made under cover of a tremendous fire from the fleet, which will, it is already understood, comprise amongst the vessels to be engaged, the magnificent armour-plated ship Black Prince and the turret-ship Wivern, and a rumour is prevalent at Dover and a hope expressed that the Channel fleet will be on its way from Lisbon, and reach the straits in time to take part in the naval attack.

With regard to the local preparations at Dover not only have the funds required been subscribed, but the corporation and town committee, not forgetting Mr. Churchward and Mr. Knocker, the town clerk, who appeared to be the prominent and active spirits in the whole affair, are working most energetically and successfully to give the volunteers a welcome reception, and care for their wants whilst they are the guests of the town; and the decorations and illuminations on Easter Monday evening will be on a scale commensurate with the importance of the occasion. Both volunteers and the general

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN EGYPT.

The journeying of their Royal Highnesses seems to be progressing most satisfactorily, though as yet it has not afforded any very extraordinary adventures. Dr. Russell writing from Cairo, says:—"The Prince and Sir S. Baker had a stalk after a brace of fine crocodiles one day, but when they came within shot of the place where they had marked their prey down, there was only a blank of sand indented by the scales and claws of the wary reptiles, which had subsided quietly into the Nile. A patient waiting was not rewarded by any reappearance of the crocodiles. Then there has been a moon-light demonstration against the hyenas, in which the Prince and his suite were engaged without success. Pieces of meat were put out in front of posts, at which Prince Louis of Battenberg, Sir S. Baker, and others were stationed, and after a time a beast was seen approaching the bait in front of the Prince of Wales, but just as it was getting within easy range, a fella opened his unlucky mouth, and the shade-like thing vanished into the obscure. No doubt the ardour of the sportsmen will be rewarded at last. The heat is said to be very great, but the Princess was perfectly well by last accounts, as were all the members of the royal party. The Prince and Princess of Wales will have a few days' rest at Cairo; indeed, they cannot well leave the city where the Viceroy has made such preparations to receive them with suitable honour in a hurry. But if they return by the 18th or 20th, as intended, there will be a gap of ten days to be filled before M. de Lesseps is ready with his great exhibition—the beginning of the end. On the first day of next month all will be ready



THE OUTRAGE ON ENGLISH MISSIONARIES IN CHINA—VIEW OF FOOCOW.

as the most useful and practical field-day evolutions that our citizen soldiery has ever been engaged in.

The estimated contingent of metropolitan volunteers is 18,529. It was anticipated also, that the Kent battalions, which are very strong ones, would muster well, in honour of the review being held in their native county, nor has there been any disappointment on that score. It was, however, by no means anticipated—more especially as the Hants and Sussex volunteers were determined to keep aloof on account of great umbrage being taken that the review was not again this year at Portsmouth—that there would be so many other country corps desiring to take part. In the detail, however, which have been issued from the War-office, of country corps going to Dover, we find amongst them several large corps from the counties of Bucks, Herts, Surrey, Sussex, and even from the far distant counties of Lancashire and Yorkshire. The Kent and other country corps are detailed to send 2,798 volunteers to Dover from various stations *via* the London, Chatham and Dover, and 4,431 by the South-Eastern Railway, or together 7,229. These, added to the 18,529 from the metropolis, will bring the gross estimated number of volunteers on the ground up to 25,758. With the local corps, however, in and around Dover, including the Cinque Ports Volunteer Artillery, and, say 2,000 regulars, the entire force engaged will reach over 29,600, or in round figures, with cavalry, 30,000 men, of whom 24,948 will be infantry, and 4,748 artillery, notwithstanding the unfortunate absence of the 1st Middlesex, and one or two other crack corps.

The review is to embrace some novel features, including a combined attack not only upon the outworks, but, as a grand climax, upon Dover Castle itself. As before mentioned,

public are to have more than the ordinary privileges for viewing the castle and other fortifications of Dover, except, of course, when the review is in active progress, on the 29th inst., when no person whatever, officers in uniform excepted, will be admitted either to the castle or Castle Hill Fort, other than the troops engaged, without a special pass, signed by the brigade-major, by order of the general commanding.

It is not yet known positively, but it is believed that the Duke of Cambridge will be present at the review, as well as the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, the Earl Granville, and other distinguished personages. Most of the principal metropolitan corps have now secured their head-quarters, and the most perfect arrangements have been made for providing breakfasts for the volunteers, on their arrival on Easter Monday morning by the trains, at the Town-hall and other places.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR A WINTER EVENING WHICH WILL BEAR THE MORNING'S REFLECTION.—"Mrs. Feltham is much pleased with her sewing machine. It is a pleasure to sit and work with the silent sewing machine while listening to reading."—Roe Cottage, Walsworth-road, Hitchin, Nov. 28th, 1868. To the Willcox and Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.

The Silent Sewing Machine is the only practicable one for family use, being the only one so simple, well made, and reliable, that it can be used by any one, will last a generation without repair, and be always in order. Sewing Machines by other makers taken in exchange at their market value. Book (96 pages) free. Machines carriage paid. Address the Company at 135 Regent-street, and 150 Cheapside, London.

to let the *poissons d'Avril* of the Mediterranean swim into the vast dry basin of the Salt Lakes. It will be a very grand sight indeed, and it will be no small triumph for M. de Lesseps to see the Prince of Wales raising the sluice or removing the barrier which keeps out the waters of the middle ocean from the bed in which once ran deep and wide the waves of the Red Sea, and to behold the heir apparent of the throne of Great Britain crowning the edifice which has been raised to the fame, if not to the profit, of the energetic Frenchman."

The following are the latest telegrams received respecting the movements of their Royal Highnesses:—

ALEXANDRIA, March 12.—The Prince of Wales arrived at Cairo at 10 o'clock last night. All well. The Viceroy of Egypt, who is still at Port Said, is expected at Cairo tomorrow.

CAIRO, March 19.—The Prince of Wales will go to Suez on the 21st inst. to visit the Canal. His Royal Highness proposes to embark at Port Said, on board the *Ariadne*. The Viceroy gives a banquet to the Prince to-night.

CAIRO, March 20.—The Prince and Princess of Wales will visit the works of the Suez Canal on Tuesday next. They will embark at Port Said for Constantinople, passing Athens.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 20.—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales are expected here before the end of the month. Great preparations are being made for a brilliant reception of the Royal guests.

ALEXANDRIA, March 22.—The Prince of Wales has changed his plans. His Royal Highness remains at Cairo for the festival of the Kourtan Bairam, which lasts three days. He will then proceed to Suez, Port Said, and Alexandria, whence he will embark for Constantinople.

PALM SUNDAY AT RIPPOLDSAN.

In Rippoldsan, which is situate in one of the valleys of the Black Forest, Palm Sunday is more of a children's festival than otherwise. For days before the time all the junior branches of a family are engaged in making crosses of every conceivable design. They are ornamented with gay ribbons and holly berries, which are fully red at this season. The children form in procession to the church; the priest blesses the crosses and the children's work, and then they all retire to plant the crosses in their respective gardens. The parents now gather round, a prayer is offered up, and after that all proceed to dinner, all forming a pretty, interesting, and innocent ceremony.

HEAVY GALES AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

PLYMOUTH, SUNDAY NIGHT.—The accounts which have been received already show that the gale which swept over the Devon and Cornwall coast on Friday night from the north-west was the most violent and destructive from that direction for thirty years. The brig *Lizzie*, of Newport, Captain Griffiths, went ashore at Hayle at 12.30 on Saturday morning. One man was lost before she struck. The remainder of the crew—eight in number—were rescued by the life-boat after much difficulty and danger, as our illustration shows. The vessel was laden with mahogany and indigo, from Mexico, bound to Shields.

The schooner *Sylph*, of St. Ives, went down off St. Agnes, and all hands were unhappily drowned. The poor fellows,

water, belonging to the National Life-Boat Institution, took off yesterday 16 persons from an Italian ship, which was found dismasted and in a perilous position on a dead lee shore off Morteshore.

HUNSTANTON, SATURDAY.—Mr. C. W. Freedy states that the *Fame*, of Goole, Bradshaw, master, with a cargo of guano, was wrecked this morning about five miles from Hunstanton. The Licensed Victualler life-boat, of the Life-boat Society, was immediately launched to the assistance of those on board. About half an hour after the life-boat reached the vessel she went down. The crew were rescued by a fishing smack.

GREAT YARMOUTH, SATURDAY.—During a gale this morning from the N.N.E., with a heavy sea, the schooner *Cherub*, of this port, drove ashore close to the jetty. The coastguard, under Mr. Petts, R.N., were speedily in attendance, as was also the surf life-boat. The seas were so mountainous that it would have been impossible for the crew of the *Cherub* to have saved themselves without assistance. Mr. Petts successfully fired a line from the rocket apparatus, but the surf life-boat just then dashing through the breakers got alongside the sinking craft, and the crew, utterly exhausted, were taken on board. Within an hour the schooner, which was a rotten old collier, was broken to pieces, and the wreck was stowed along the beach.

A GROUP OF ARABS BEFORE TETUAN.

THE visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the East gives an interest to all engravings touching the scenes of the

MASS AT ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, BAYSWATER, ON PALM SUNDAY.

In all Catholic countries, and in all Catholic churches, Palm Sunday is a great day. We give on our first page an engraving of the interior of St. Mary's Church, Bayswater, during the celebration of Mass on Palm Sunday. In some Catholic churches the *Stabat Mater* and other works of great composers were splendidly given on Sunday last.

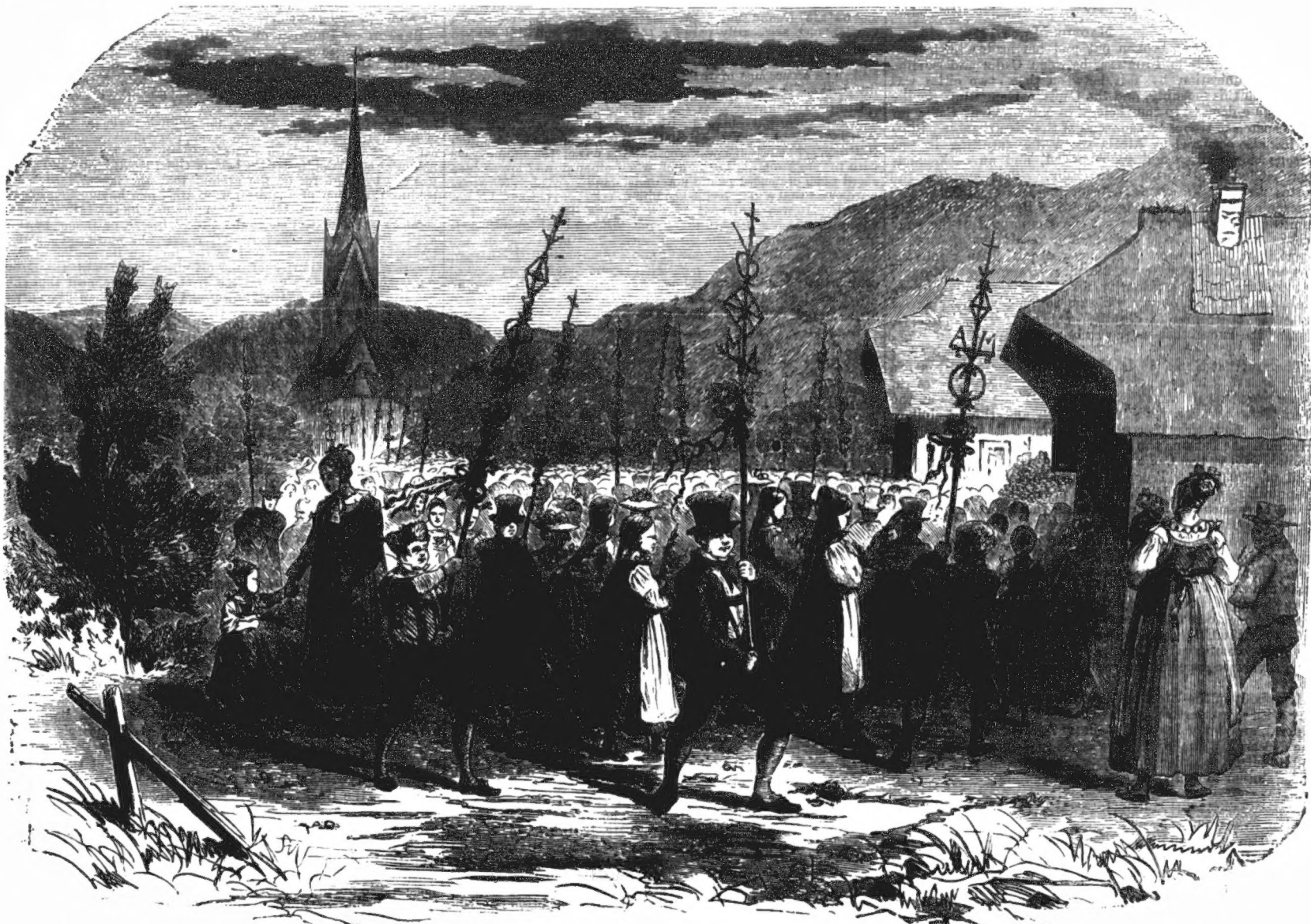
THE RED RIVER VOYAGEUR.

Out and in, the river is winding,
The links of its long, red chain,
Through belts of dusky pine-land,
And gusty leagues of plain.

Only, at times, a smoke-wreath,
With the drifting cloud-rack joins,
The smoke of the hunting-lodges
Of the wild Assiniboin.

Dreadfully the north wind, blows
From the land of ice and snow;
The eyes that look are weary,
And heavy the hands that row.

And with one foot on the water,
And one foot on the shore,
The angel of shadow gives warning,
That day shall be no more.



PALM-SUNDAY IN BRITTANY.

in their struggles in the water, were watched by hundreds from the shore who were powerless to render assistance; and after some time every one of the crew disappeared under the surging waves.

The *Ann Jones*, of and from Plymouth for Cardiff, went ashore near Tintagel, Cornwall, and instantly broke up. The captain and three of the crew climbed the precipitous cliffs which bound the north coast of Cornwall, and by this means saved their lives. Unfortunately four of the crew were drowned. A schooner, name unknown, was ashore on the same spot, and all the crew perished.

At Padstow the Prussian barque *Devitz* was wrecked. All on board are supposed to have been drowned. The Austrian brig *Flaven*, from Falmouth for Gloucester, went ashore off the same port. In this case, however, the crew were fortunately rescued.

The *Ocean Penzance*, foundered in the Bristol Channel. The schooner *Briseloe*, of St. Ives, was wrecked near Padstow, and three of her crew were drowned. The *Mercury*, of Llanelly, for Dieppe, came ashore at St. Ives. The crew were saved by the local life-boat after a gallant struggle. A schooner, belonging to Barnstable, Popham, master, went to pieces two miles west of Portreath, all the crew—six in number—being drowned.

Four small vessels foundered or came ashore at Torbay, off Brixham. Fortunately all on board were saved. Eight barges, which were laden, went down simultaneously off Bideford, and, although every effort was made to save the respective crews, two men lost their lives.

ILFRACOMBE, NORTH DEVON, SUNDAY.—The life-boat, Broad-

countries visited and those adjacent to them. We therefore give an engraving of a group of Arabs before Tetuan. This is a celebrated town in Morocco, and is situate at the declivity of a hill, surmounted by a square castle, which is the residence of the governor. Caravans from Alexandria, Algiers, and other parts, supply the town with merchandise of every kind. The town contains about 16,000 inhabitants.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately; it is perfectly harmless; it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It has been long in use in America, and is highly recommended by medical men; it is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child; it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Be sure and ask for Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. No mother should be without it.—Sold by all medicine dealers, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

PRINTING IN ANTIQUE TYPE.—Judd and Glass, of the Phoenix Works, St. Andrew's-hill, have, in addition to their extensive selection of Modern Types, complete Founts of Old-faced Letters, and execute orders for large and small Posting Bills, Circulars, Reports, &c., by Steam Machinery, with the utmost expedition. Estimates on application.

Is it the clang of wild geese?
Is it the Indian's yell,
That leads to the voice of the north wind
The tones of a far-off bell?

The voyageur smiles as he listens
To the sound that grows space;
Well he knows the vesper ringing
Of the bells of St. Boniface;

The bells of the Roman mission,
That call from their turrets twain;
To the boatmen on the river,
To the hunter on the plain!

Even so in our mortal journey,
The bitter north-winds blow,
And thus upon Life's Red River,
Our hearts, as oarsmen, row.

And when the angel of shadow
Rests his foot on wave and shore,
And our eyes grow dim with watching,
And our hearts faint at the oar;

Happy is he who heareth
The signal for his release,
In the bells of the Holy City,
The chimes of eternal peace.

WHITTIER.

Mme. Sainton-Dolby will give a concert of English music on the 7th of April in St. James's-hall.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.

The following telegram has been received at the Argentine Legation:—

"Lisbon, March 18.

"Lopez was in hiding in the mountains with a few followers. He massacred all who refused to join him.

"The Minister Paranhos had already left Buenos Ayres for Asuncion, where the Ministers of the Argentine Republic and of Uruguay were also expected."

OPENING OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

SENAPEUM, March 18.

The waters of the Mediterranean were admitted into the Bitter Lakes at 11 o'clock to-day, with complete success, in the presence of the Viceroy.

ALEXANDRIA, March 18.

Ismail Pasha, the Viceroy of Egypt, paid a visit to-day to the works of the Isthmus of Suez Canal. He repeatedly expressed to M. de Lesseps his admiration and satisfaction at the progress of the undertaking.

AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, March 16.

A resolution, authorizing the President to recognise the independence of Cuba, has been introduced in the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Navy Department has ordered heavy reinforcements to be sent to the United States squadron in the West Indies.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 17, Evening.

Disturbances have broken out and barricades have been erected at Xeres de la Frontera, between Cadiz and Seville. The communication by rail between these two cities was interrupted this morning, and the Captain-General of Seville addressed a demand to the General in command at Cadiz for the despatch of troops to the scene of the disturbances. Rioting has also occurred at Alcala del Valle, resulting in two persons being killed and six wounded, and an outbreak is apprehended at Paterna, near Cadiz. This evening the Cortes resumed its sitting. Senor Sagasta read telegrams concerning the above intelligence. The Republican minority immediately gave expression to their disapproval of the conduct of the rioters, and presented a resolution offering to support the Government in restoring order. The resolution was unanimously approved, 251 members voting. Marshal Serrano thanked the minority for the course they had pursued, and said that liberty was safe so long as the minority preserved their present dignified attitude. He, moreover, assured the House that order was being restored.

MADRID, March 18.

The revolt at Xeres de la Frontera commenced by a fire being opened from two points, where barricades were erected. These were sharply attacked and taken by the troops at the point of the bayonet. Night coming on and the precipitate retreat of the insurgents rendered it impossible to make any prisoners. At Paterna the Carlist Colonel Miramon, who was compromised in the Cadiz insurrection, is at the head of a band of 900 men. Troops have been sent against him. Tranquility prevails in the other provinces, whence telegrams have been received condemning the outbreak and offering to support the Government.

Fighting recommenced this morning at Xeres, and is described as having been fierce on both sides, but of short duration. The insurgents were completely defeated. The losses sustained are not yet known, but several officers of the army were wounded. 600 insurgents were made prisoners, including some members of a Republican Committee.

To-day the Cortes were occupied with the nomination of the four committees to which all matters are to be referred, with a view to expedite the work of the Chamber.

MADRID, March 19, Evening.

The body of the late Don Celestino Olozaga was buried to-day with great ceremony. The Cortes assembled after the funeral, and Senor Landoal spoke a few words in eulogy of the deceased. The Ministry is about to propose measures of public safety, in order to prevent the recurrence of disturbances similar to those at Xeres de la Frontera.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Ripon, Captain Rogers, with the above mails, has arrived. She brings 14 packages, specie £2,500, and a general cargo, including 500 bales of cotton.

The Ripon brings the master, mate, and four seamen of the barque Tritonia, of Sunderland, which foundered on the 8th inst., 15 miles from Syracuse. All the crew were saved and landed at Malta by the steamer Electric. The Tritonia was bound from Port Said to New York.

THE BRAZILS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday.

The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Company's steamer Mataura, from New Zealand, calling at the Brazils, has arrived with 70 passengers and 23 sacks of mails. She experienced fine weather during her passage.

The news from the seat of war says that the Argentine Colonel Baez had returned from an expedition into that country, and had brought back about 1,000 distressed Paraguayans, said to be in a condition of the most abject want.

Of Lopez nothing was known beyond his being in the mountains. McMahon seems to be still with him. Parties scoured the country, and were reported to be massacring all Paraguayans who had remained.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Dunn's Lake, Florida, gives a terrible account of a combat between six men. There were three brothers on either side, of the names of Braddock and Turner, who had cultivated inveterate hatred against each other for many years. The result is it culminated in the death of one of the former and two of the last-named. The most reckless bravery was displayed on either side. The weapons used were shotguns and rifles, which were used within ten feet distance of each other, wounding or killing the whole party. Two of the Turners were killed, one on the field, the other flying wounded for his life. John Braddock fell instantly the first shot. Dying, he exclaimed to his brothers, "Kill the last one before he escapes." These were his last words. The parties were neighbours, and considered good citizens. The cause of the trouble probably was a few hogs. As yet no recognition has been taken by the civil authorities of this tragic affair.

LAW AND POLICE.

At Guildhall John Adams, a shoemaker at Northampton, was sentenced by Mr. Alderman Gibbons to three months' imprisonment for sending the carcass of a diseased sow to the London market for sale as human food. The prisoner, it appeared, had previously been committed for trial for a similar offence, but was acquitted.

At the Glamorganshire assizes Thomas Morris, the man who was committed some time ago on a charge of igniting four casks of gunpowder in the house of a farmer, named Richards, with a felonious intent, Mr. Richards, his wife, and family of eight children, being in the house at the time, pleaded "Guilty," and was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

JAMES CALDER, formerly a coffee-house keeper in North-row, Grosvenor-street, appeared at Marlborough-street, in answer to a summons charging him with detaining a uniform belonging to the 1st Middlesex Engineer Volunteers. The uniform belonged to a bandsman named Polkington, who owed the coffee-house keeper money for board and lodging, and the defendant had detained the uniform as a security for the debt. Mr. Knox said that no doubt the defendant was an ill-used man, but he might get himself into a serious scrape by detaining a volunteer's uniform. He must either give up the uniform or pay £5 10s.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—At the York Assizes a case—Watson v. Strangways—has been tried. Mr. Seymour stated that the plaintiff was an articled attorney's clerk, and a member of a very respectable family. He was engaged to be married to Miss Heap, now Mrs. Strangways. She having changed her affection and got married the plaintiff brought this action, though it was with much pain that he did so. He recommended the plaintiff to accept a verdict for a substantial amount. Mr. Overend said he had advised his client to consent to a verdict on the ground that a promise had been made, and that a verdict must necessarily pass for the plaintiff; and also advised that a verdict should be given for £500. Miss Heap had hastily entered into an engagement to marry the plaintiff, but it had been broken off on account of the incompatibility of the disposition of the parties. A verdict was taken for the plaintiff: damages £500.

CURIOUS ROBBERY.—At the Middlesex sessions a German named English was charged with stealing two chairs from the waiting-room at the Victoria Station of the London and Brighton Railway. The prisoner was seen walking out of the station-yard with the chairs on his head, and when stopped and questioned about them pretended he did not understand English. He afterwards said that a man had asked him to take the chairs to White-chapel. He was sentenced to two months' hard labour. Two young men were sentenced to four months' hard labour for stealing an iron door and frame which covered a "man-hole" on the Northern Thames Embankment; and a notorious skittle-sharper, named Arthur, in whose possession were found a number of counterfeit notes and sovereigns, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for stealing a watch from a young countryman whom he met in the Metropolitan Meat Market.

WHO IS A TRAVELLER?—A new point in connection with the bona fide traveller question came before the Wandsworth police magistrate. A beer-shop keeper in Battersea was charged with serving beer to a girl on Sunday morning within the prohibited hours, and stated in defence that the girl was sent by her mother, who wanted the beer for a friend who had travelled up from the country that morning. Mr. Ingham, on referring to the Act, said it left the question open, as the words were "refreshment supplied for a traveller," and not to a traveller. He thought the right way was for a traveller to go to the house and have the refreshment supplied personally. It was a curious case, as it had turned out that the beer was supplied for a traveller; but at the same time he thought the defendant did not know when he drew the beer that it was intended for one. The summons was dismissed.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.—A season ticket-holder on the South Eastern Railway, Mr. Head, solicitor, of Cannon-street, was fined £2 by Sir R. Carden, for refusing to show his ticket to a servant of the company at Cannon-street station. His defence was that having shown his ticket at the barrier before entering the train, he could not be called upon to show it again after taking his seat. He also objected that the man who asked for the ticket was not in the company's uniform but dressed as a labourer. This was admitted, but Sir R. Carden said even though he wore a smock-frock his demand to see a passenger's ticket could not be refused, and it was obvious that unless the company's servants had the right to inspect tickets after passengers had taken their seats the company could have no security against passengers riding in first-class carriages with third-class tickets. Mr. Head said he should appeal against this decision, and Sir R. Carden said he was ready to give him a case, but probably he might change his mind.

THOMAS MILLAR, alias Brown, was charged at Bow-street, with selling indecent prints. Inspector Thompson stated that he had sent a registered letter, addressed to "Mr. H. Brown, 44, Wycho-street," enclosing postage stamps, and had received in return indecent publications, which he produced. He then wrote a letter, making an appointment to meet Mr. Brown at the Charing-cross station; the prisoner kept it, and was then apprehended on a warrant. Another officer said that he knew the prisoner as the occupier of the houses 44, Wycho-street, and 2, Holywell-street. He went by the name of Jay and Judge. "Mrs. Judge," the prisoner's wife, was the daughter of Dugdale, who has been frequently convicted of selling indecent books and prints. A postman proved the delivery of the registered letter to the prisoner at the shop in Wycho-street. The prisoner's solicitor contended that there was no direct evidence of sale by the accused personally as required by the Act of Parliament, but Mr. Flowers held that this was a question for a jury, and committed the prisoner for trial.

"SHARP" PRACTICE.—At the Thames Police-court, Mrs. De Lisle, employed in an aerated bread shop, made an application for a summons. A few weeks ago she was waited upon by a man named Sharp, who said he was the agent of a concern called the Queen Insurance Society, No 6, Commercial-road-east, and who produced the printed rules and regulations of the society. He said she could insure her life for £100 on payment of 2s. 2½d. per week for five years. She consented to pay the instalments, and received a policy of insurance for £100 partly written and partly printed. After paying the instalments regularly until they amounted to 19s. she began to suspect something wrong. Sharp assured her the concern was safe, and at her request promised to meet her at the society's office on Saturday evening last. She went there at the appointed time, and saw Mr. Mooney, the secretary of the Queen Insurance Company, who informed her that Sharp had been in their employ, but had been discharged some time. He did not come to the office. She had since inquired at the dwelling of Sharp's father, in the Grafton-road, Globe-road, Stepney, which was the address he gave, and was told that his address was not known there. She had since ascertained from others that they had been defrauded in a similar manner by Sharp, and her object in applying to the magistrate was to obtain a summons against Sharp to recover the money she had parted with and to prevent others being defrauded. Mr. Benson said that any insurance society attempting to pay £100 for five years' instalments of 2s. 2½d. per week would soon be insolvent. He would at once grant the applicant a summons, and the sooner it was served on Sharp, if he could be found, and the fraud exposed, the better.

ROBERT HARTWELL, THE WORKING MAN'S CANDIDATE FOR STOKE-UPON-TRENT.—Mr. Hartwell came before the Bankruptcy Court on Tuesday for last examination and discharge. The bankrupt, described as a printer, of 2, Upper Kennington-lane, was the working man's candidate for the borough of Stoke-upon-Trent in the late general election. He attributes his appearance before the court to the misappropriation of £280 deposited for the purpose of paying the costs connected with his election, and pressure of creditors. The debts are £310; against doubtful assets £295, comprising a claim of 280 upon the manager of the *Morning Star* in respect of the alleged unauthorised payment by him of that amount to two members of the bankrupt's committee, who had absconded. The petition was filed in *forma pauperis*. Mr. Duffield, for the assignees, asked that the bankrupt should file accounts going back 12 months before the adjudication. In reply to the Commissioner, bankrupt said an action had been commenced against the manager of the *Morning Star*; the declaration was delivered in January last. The money was paid over to the treasurer and election agent, Mr. Emery and Mr. Gill, who belonged to the Potteries. He took immediate steps against them, but they never reappeared. Mr. Duffield said that under the agreement the parties were entitled to receive the money. Bankrupt—But not to misapply it. His honour intimated that the further accounts must be filed. Bankrupt—I have no books or anything to file, or accounts to give. If the adjournment were for the benefit of creditors I would not object to it, but it is only asked for out of spite and to harass me. Replying to further questions, the bankrupt said that he was formerly a printer, but had more recently been engaged as a reporter. Had neither bought nor sold goods within the last twelve months. His name was Robert John Hartwell, but he very seldom used any other Christian name than Robert. His Honour adjourned the sitting *sine die*, with liberty to the bankrupt to come up again when he had filed the accounts, and re-advertised the bankruptcy by giving the names Robert John Hartwell, otherwise Robert Hartwell. Protection for a month was granted.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—A singular trial for breach of promise was brought to a close at the County Court of Warren, United States, on the 8th inst. The plaintiff was a milliner, 26 years of age, named Mary Ferguson, carrying on business in the village of Springboro, and the defendant was Mr. John Armstrong Bradshaw, who is 47 years of age, and claims to be a descendant of Bradshaw, the English regicide. Evidence of the "promise" having been given, the defendant urged in his defence that the plaintiff was of African descent, and for that reason he could not, under the laws of Ohio, legally wed her. This was met by demurrer on the ground that the law of 1861, forbidding the union of a white person with one having a distinct admixture of African blood, was superseded by the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, or if not by the Civil Rights Act. The demurrer was not sustained by the Court, and the case was sent to the jury on its merits. The question of the purity of the plaintiff's blood was the most interesting that came up on the trial. It was shown that she had lived until nine or ten years of age with a woman known as Betsy Ferguson, as her child, and Betsy, it was shown, was a little lighter than a mulatto. Shadrack Ferguson and Pete Ferguson, two mulattoes, testified that the plaintiff was their niece, the daughter of their sister Betsy, and that she was born on the Kanawha river, in Virginia, and that a white man named William Harvey was said to be her father. Betsy Ferguson was living at the time at the house of her father, being an unmarried woman. The Ferguson family, they say, came from Virginia to Springboro while Mary was a nursing child. They were with the family, and never heard anyone question the matter of her being the child of their sister. Three physicians were called, who said that they had attended Mary medically, and that as they saw her sick in bed, not appearing as she does in the Court-room, she exhibited undoubted marks of African admixture. Other parties, supposed to be judges of such matters, were called upon, and testified that they could observe indications of African blood in the plaintiff's appearance. On the other side, more than twice as many persons said they saw in her no indications of negro blood. It was shown that she associated with white persons, and moved in good society. The trial lasted a whole week, and the jury returned a verdict of 10,000 dollars for the plaintiff, after being out but a few minutes.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

THE ROYAL HUNT BANQUET AT WINDSOR.—The banquet, at which the gentlemen who ride with her Majesty's staghounds entertain the farmers of Berks and Bucks, is arranged to take place on Wednesday, the 7th of April, at the Town-hall, Windsor. The Earl of Cork and Orkney, the noble Master of the Buckhounds, will preside, and Lord Colville of Culross, the ex-master of the royal pack, will be an invited guest; both of these noble lords being highly popular with the members of the hunt. Lord Colville will be presented at the banquet with a magnificent piece of plate, as a souvenir of the pleasant reminiscences connected with his mastership during his term of office, by those gentlemen who were sensible of his lordship's courtesy and urbanity to a very numerous and sometimes rather unruly field. Lord Cork has appointed an extra meet of the buckhounds, to take place on the following day, Thursday, the 8th of April, at Mr. Palmer's, near Maidenhead.

BARNES FOOTBALL CLUB SPORTS.—The athletes of the various clubs have experienced of late most unfavourable weather, and Saturday was one of the worst description, the rain descending heavily throughout the day without any interval. Despite, however, so great a drawback to the sports, the starters in the 13 races set forth in the programme of sports at Barnes were very numerous, and among the 300 or 400 spectators there were about a score of ladies, who braved the pelting of the pitiless wind and rain. But the club, as is usual even in fine weather, had erected several large marquees, and there was also a very extensive one for the accommodation of the competitors, an example which it would be as well for some other clubs to follow.

A VELOCIPED RACE.—The velocipede club of Carpentras—that diminutive town near Petrarch's Vaucluse which rivals Landerneau in Brittany as the type of provincial simplicity—is going to have a wonderful *fête* on Easter Monday, March 29. Amateurs from Lyons, Marseilles, Montpellier, Toulouse, Castres, Carcassonne, Grenoble, Valence, Nismes, and various other Southern towns are entered to compete for prizes. There will be children's races, and one boy, only eight years old, is reported to be so expert with his velocipede as likely to beat not only other babies, but the best men in the field.

An address, signed by 612 residents and owners of land in the North Ootswold country, expressing sympathy with Lord Coventry on the recent calamity to his hounds, and "viewing with alarm and disgust the use of poison in a hunting country under any circumstances whatever," has been presented to his lordship.

WISDOM, WIT, & HUMOUR.

WHY IS A DOG'S TAIL A GREAT NOVELTY?—Because no one ever saw it before.

WHAT IS THE ONLY PAIN THAT WE MAKE LIGHT OF?—A window-pane.

WHAT THING IS IT THAT THE MORE WE CUT IT THE LONGER IT BECOMES?—A ditch.

WHAT IS THAT WHICH IS ALWAYS INVISIBLE AND NEVER OUT OF SIGHT?—The letter I.

WHY IS A HEBREW IN PERFECT HEALTH LIKE A DIAMOND?—Because he is a Jew-well.

WHAT IS THE NEAREST SOUND TO THE ISLE OF DOGS?—Barking Creek, we should imagine.

WHY IS FURLING A SHIP'S CANVAS LIKE A MOCK AUCTION?—Because it's a taking in sale (sail).

WHY ARE THE ARROWS OF CUPID LIKE A MAN IN AN AGE FIT?—Because they are all in a quiver.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE DESERT OF SAHARA AND AN ANCIENT SHOE?—One is all sand and the other sand-al.

WHY IS BUCHINGHAM PALACE THE CHEAPEST EVER ERECTED?—Because it was built for one sovereign and finished for another.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A TUNNEL AND A SPEAKING TRUMPET?—One is hollowed out and the other is hollowed in.

A PHOTOGRAPHER'S EPITAPH.—"Taken from life."

"What is the use," asked an idle fellow, "of a man working himself to death to get a living?"

DOMESTIC TOAST.—May your coffee and the slanders against you be ever alike—without grounds.

GEOGRAPHY.—Old Whippem: "Now, boys, who can tell me where pearls are found?"

Youthful Wit: "I can, sir; in divers places."

"Where is the East?" inquired a tutor, one day, of a very little pupil.

"Where the morning comes from," was the prompt and pleasant answer.

"Now, then, Thomas, what are you burning off my writing table?" said an author to his servant.

"Only one paper that's written all over; I haven't touched the clean," was the reply.

AN ODD MISTAKE.—A lady asked a pupil at a public school, "What was the sin of the Pharisees?"

"Eating camels, ma'am," quickly replied the child.

She had read that the Pharisees "strained at gnats and swallowed camels."

A REGULAR physician being sent for by a quack, expressed his surprise, at being called in on an occasion apparently trifling.

"Not so trifling, neither," replied the quack; "for, to tell the truth, I have by mistake taken some of my pills."

MRS. PARTINGTON wishes to know if the man who "fell into a train of thought" was very much injured by the collision.

The dear old lady adds a postscript, wishing to be informed whether the person who was "worsted in an argument" is sold cheap, as she would like to purchase a few balls.

BOLD, CERTAINLY.—Miss Buchanan once rallying her cousin, an officer, on his courage, said "Now, Mr. Harry, do you really mean to tell me you can walk up to a cannon's mouth without fear?"

"Yes," was the prompt reply, "or a Buchanan's either." And he did it.

WHY IS THE LETTER S LIKE A FURNACE OR A BATTERY?—It makes hot shot.

WHEN WOULD YOU BUILD A HOUSE WITH POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS?—When they be cam-brick.

"Good blood will show itself," as the old lady said, when she contemplated the redness of her nose.

UNANSWERABLE.—Why should a teetotaler never have a wife?—Because he will not supporter.

A LADY told her husband that she read the *Art of Love* on purpose to be agreeable to him.

"I would rather have love without art," replied he.

A PHILOSOPHER, who married a vulgar, but amiable girl, used to call his wife brown sugar, because, he said, she was sweet, but unrefined.

THERE IS A DIFFERENCE.—It is a popular delusion to believe that powder on a lady's face has the same effect as in the barrel of a musket—assisting her to go off.

AN APHORISM FOR FAST MEN.—Young gentlemen who would prosper in love should woo gently. It is not fashionable for ladies to take ardent spirits.

GIVEN AWAY AND SOLD.—Which is the cheaper a bride or a bridegroom?—The bride; she is always given away; the bridegroom is sometimes sold.

A CURIOSITY WANTED.—A gentleman advertised for a horse, "for a lady of dark colour, a good trotter, and of stylish action!"

The horse "must be young, and have a long tail about 15 hands high!"

AUNT BETSY was trying to persuade little Jack to retire at sunset, using the argument that the little chickens went to roost at that time.

"Yes," said Johnny, "but the old hen always goes with them." Aunt tried no more arguments with him.

HOW THEY TURNED OUT.—A gentleman had five daughters, all of whom he brought up to become useful characters in life.

These daughters married one after another, with the consent of their father.

The first married a gentleman by the name of Poor, the second a Mr. Little, the third a Mr. Short, the fourth a Mr. Brown, the fifth a Mr. Hogg.

At the wedding of the latter her sisters with their husbands were there, and the old gentleman said to the guests, "I have taken pains to educate my daughters, that they might act well their part in life, and from their advantages and improvements I fondly hoped that they would do honour to my family.

I find that all my pains, care and expectations have turned out nothing but a Poor, Little, Short, Brown Hogg."

"HAVE YOUR CABBAGES TENDER HEARTS?" asked a duteous wife of a costermonger.

"They can't have anything else, marm," was the reply, "for they've been with me crying about the streets all the morning."

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.
In use the last 68 years for
INDIGESTION.
In boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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In use the last 68 years for
BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.
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In use the last 68 years for
LIVER COMPLAINTS.
In boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.
THE SAFEST
FAMILY APERIENT.
In boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

NICOLL'S TRICHO-NAPHERON
Removes the Scurf from the Skin, prevents the Hair turning grey, and imparts to it a beautiful glossy appearance.
Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

Hair Cutting and Shampooing Saloons.
PRIVATE SALOONS FOR LADIES.

To H.R.H. the Prince of Wales,
NICOLL, HAIR CUTTER,
40, GLASSHOUSE ST., REGENT STREET.

NICOLL'S GOLDEN TINCTURE
For giving a Brilliant Golden Shade to Hair of any Colour.—Sample Bottle, 3s. 6d.

The HAIR Artistically Cut and Brushed by Machinery, CHARGE 6d.



UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
The WANZER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, at the late trial of Sewing Machines in America, received the three highest prizes for their Lock-stitch Machines.

The Giant Wanzer (manufacturing) £10 10 0
The Medium Wanzer 10 0 0
The Family Wanzer (for domestic use) 9 0 0
The Little Wanzer (hand machine) 4 4 0
The Little Wanzer (for hand or foot) 5 5 0

THE WANZER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 4, Gt. Portland-street, Lists free.

THE "LITTLE WANZER" (on Stand), price £5 5 0

TO ALL IN DEBT OR DIFFICULTIES.
The publicity of the "Gazette," and how to avoid it, is the leading consideration now in the minds of hundreds of struggling men, who are not aware that they can be at once relieved from any pecuniary embarrassment, with protection for person and property, without the publicity so much dreaded by honest, but unfortunate, persons. Bankruptcy and other cases and composition deeds conducted on moderate terms. Charges payable by instalments.—Mr. WM. HICKS, Solicitor, 67, Strand, W.C., between 10 and 5.

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OF INSTRUCTION, 166, City-road, E.C., and 48, Warwick-street, Regent-street, W., London, is now Open, for the purpose of thoroughly teaching young Ladies and Gentlemen, in separate offices, the practical working of the Electric Telegraph systems as they at present exist, whereby they will become eligible for Governmental or Commercial Telegraphic appointments at home and abroad. For terms and full prospectus apply to
T. EVANS LUNDY, Secretary and Manager.

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CORN FLOUR, for Children's Diet.

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CORN FLOUR, for all the uses to which the best Arrowroot is applicable.

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CORN FLOUR, to thicken Sauces.

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CORN FLOUR, to thicken Beef-tea.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR, Best quality, Packets, 2d., 4d., 8d.

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CORN FLOUR, CAUTION.

To obtain extra profit by the sale, other qualities are sometimes audaciously substituted instead of
BROWN and POLSON'S.

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BRANDY.—This celebrated OLD IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French Brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 6d., at most of the respectable retail houses in London, by the appointed agents in the principal towns of England, or wholesale at 3, Great Windmill Street, London, W. Observe the red seal, pink label and cork branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

TO SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS,
&c.—Messrs. W. F. THOMAS & Co., beg to acquaint the Public they have now perfected a New Patent Sewing Machine, with which waxed thread may be used with facility, the stitch produced being alike on both sides, and as strong and durable as any hand-work. 1, Cheapside, E.C.; Regent-street, Oxford-street, London, W.; and Union-passage, New-street, Birmingham.

MONEY promptly ADVANCED on Personal or any available Security, without the expense of Life Assurance. Furniture without removal Dock Warrants, Leases, &c. A moderate interest, payable by instalments. No preliminary fees. REAL and PERSONAL ADVANCE COMPANY (Limited), 2, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, and at 14, Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, W.C. Hours nine to six. Bills discounted. Forms free.—F. J. HARVEY, Secretary.

MEASAM'S MEDICATED CREAM,
THE UNIVERSAL FAMILY MEDICAMENT.
Of the numerous invaluable discoveries which modern Chemistry has placed at the disposal of the Faculty, it may be safely asserted that there is not one, the properties of which entitle it to such universal admiration and patronage as "Measam's Medicated Cream." Its application in the prevention, as well as in the cure of disease, is so varied and useful, as scarcely to be described within the limits of an advertisement: suffice it to say, however, that in RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, GOUT, LUMBAGO, STIFF JOINTS, PILES, PISTULA, PAINS in the CHEST and LIMBS, TIC-DOULOUREUX, or any disease arising from Cold, &c., its efficacy in at once removing those diseases, and even in the chronic and more severe forms, of giving immediate relief, is truly astonishing, and must be seen to be believed. It is equally eradicator of RINGWORM, ERYSIPELAS, SCROFULA, and other epidemic diseases, producing regular action of the pores; in fact, assisting Nature to throw off the superfluous fluids by what is called perspiration, sensible and insensible, but more particularly the latter; thereby regulating the circulation rendering the skin clear and healthy, and giving that tone and vigour to the whole system without which life can scarcely be said to be enjoyed. In BURNS, SCALDS, CORNS, BRUISES, OLD PHAGEDENIC WOUNDS, &c., it has likewise no equal; and as a cosmetic for the toilet or nursery, in removing BLOTCHES, PIMPLES, DISCOLORATIONS, and those cutaneous eruptions incidental to children and young people (used in solution), its properties cannot be over-estimated; it is, therefore, recommended to the heads of families, and especially to mothers and nurses, who, by its habitual and judicious use upon those under their care, will prevent many of those diseases which become, in the course of years, engrafted, as it were, into the system, and often supposed to be hereditary. For BATHING, to the adult—if before taking a bath it be well rubbed in—it will be found a perfect luxury being as delicate as the finest Eau de Cologne, thoroughly cleansing the skin—the pores of which, from our habits of clothing &c., are liable to become stopped, thus obstructing the escape of the fluids thereby alluded to, and inducing a numerous class of diseases; indeed, three-fourths of those with which mankind is afflicted are attributable to this cause alone; the fluids known as sensible and insensible or gaseous perspiration, being as unfit to be thrown back upon the system, to be used a second time, as is the air which has been once ejected from the lungs, which, it is well known, cannot be breathed again and again without becoming destructive to health, and very speedily even to life itself; and those fluids must be thrown back if nature be resisted in her efforts to dispose of them, which, in civilised life, is unquestionably the case; hence arise indigestion, headache, loss of appetite, languor or debility, stupor, restlessness, faintings, evil forebodings, inaptitude for business or pleasure, and those diseases already enumerated, which the savage knows not of; these may be mostly, if not entirely, obviated by proper attention to the state of the skin. And here it should be remarked, how erroneous is the notion entertained by many, that when they have washed themselves, or taken a bath, that everything necessary has been done—the fact being, that water will have little or no effect in dissolving the incrustation, so to speak, of the dried or obstructed perspiration. It is therefore recommended that a little of the Medicated Cream be used daily, or at all events before washing or taking a bath.

Numbers of the Nobility, Clergy, and charitable persons are now using their endeavours to make its wonderful properties known, and distribute it largely to the poor. It is pronounced by all to be the purest and most innocent, at the same time the most efficacious article known, and no doubt exists of its shortly becoming the universal Family Medicament.

The Proprietor would particularly impress upon the public the fact, that it does not in the slightest degree partake of the nature of CREAMS, ordinarily so called, nor of those greasy applications known as OINTMENTS or SALVES, the use of which is repugnant to every feeling of delicacy, but on the contrary, is as delicate in its use as the finest Eau de Cologne.

As many of the Diseases are much aided by the derangement of the Digestive Organs, great additional benefit would be derived from taking the Pills described below, and which are therefore recommended.

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J. STAPLES, Successor to
MEASAM & CO.,
12, CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
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By whom they are sold. Wholesale and Retail, in Pots, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; also in Family Jars, at 1s. and 2s. each. The 2s. Family Jars are sent free to all parts of the kingdom. The 2s. Jar contains three of the 4s. 6d. size; the 11s. sixteen; and the 22s. thirty-four of the 1s. 1d. Pots. Should the Cream become Dry or Hard, Soften with a little Water, it will have lost none of its effects.

THOMAS HEADLAND,
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BEGS most respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and the Public generally to his SPONGE GARDEN TUBING, which far surpasses Syringes, Tanks, or any other mode of irrigation now in use, in easiness and economy. For croquet lawns it will be found invaluable, and at infinitely less expense than by the present methods. Prospectuses and Testimonials, with estimates of charges, will be forwarded on application to the Manufacturer, 91, New-road, Bermondsey.

MANN'S CASTOR OIL PILLS,
1 grain each, 3 equal to 1 oz of the oil. Most agreeable form for taking this excellent medicine. Certificate of purity by Dr. Stedman with each box. 7d. or 13d., of Chemists. Post free 8 or 14 stamps.—T. Mann, Stockbridge, Hants.

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HEMY'S PIANOFORTE TUTOR, post free, 34 stamps.
This popular work illustrates the elements of music; gives a new and simple way of learning to count time; explains clearly the various difficulties, step by step; and is, in fact, the only Tutor published that is really of use to a beginner without a master. It contains a very large selection of Exercises, Scales, Preludes, Operatic, National and Popular Melodies, progressively arranged.

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The most comprehensive work yet published for the Harmonium.

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ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED SIX GUINEA HARMONIUM. The best cheap instrument made; superior case; good keys, &c.
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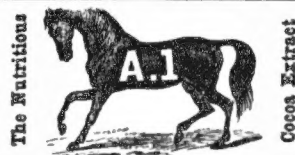
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No. 393.

THE VOLUNTARY HER

WHATEVER memorial anniversary gathering of 1869 cannot but be a success. Persons have been seen at the Easter Monday displays that make which the laws brought on the scene. In the provision before was a note of Few, however, to Dover, provide clothing or food, experience, of such encounter. Tr

THE LONDON